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Ernest Jones.



AN
ENGLISH AND WELCH
VOCABULARY

OR, AN EASY GUIDE

TO THE
ANIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS EVANS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GRAMMAR

OF THE
WELCH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS RICHARDS.

MERTHYR:

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1804.



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ENGLISH AND WELSH VOCABULARY.

OF THINGS.

AM BETHAU.

A Thing hath	M AE Peth yn meddu ar
A Name,	Eaw, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sign,	Arwydd, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Mark, or Note,	Nód, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Mode, or Manner.	Trefn, <i>f. pl. t. iadau.</i>
A Kind,	Rhywogaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Part,	Rhan, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Or Member.	Neu Aelod, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Part is	Rhan yw
An Half,	Haner, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Fragment, or broken	Darn neu Ran ddryllie-
Part,	dig, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Crumb, or, little	Briwsionyn, <i>m. pl. Briw-</i>
Piece,	sion.
Things have also their	Mae Pethau yn meddu
Cause,	hefyd ar eu.
Nature,	Hachos, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
Beginning,	Naturiaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
End,	Dechreuad, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Order,	Diwedd, <i>m. pl. t. iadau.</i>
Time,	Trefn, <i>f. pl. t. iadau.</i>
Place,	Hamser, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
	Lle, <i>m. neu Sefyllfa, f. pl.</i>
	Llefydd, Sefyllfaeodd.

A

Things have also their

Space.

A Thing is
The World,
A Body,
The Sky,
A Spirit.

God created the World Duw a greodd y Byd
out of Nothing. allan o Ddum

In a Body, there is
Matter,
Form,
Figure.

In the Sky, are
The Sun,
The Moon,
The Stars.

When Light is withheld, Pan byddo, Goleuni yn
cae ei attal,

There is made
A Shadow,
Darkness.

A Spirit is
God,
An Angel,
A Mind,

A Soul,
A Devil.

Ehangder, *m.*

Peth yw.
'R Byd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
Corph, *m. pl. Cyrph.*
Yr Awyr neu Wybr, *f.*
Ysryd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*

Mewn Corph, *mae,*
Defnydd, *m. pl. t. iau.*
Ffurf, *f. pl. t. iau.*
Agwedd, *f. pl. t. au.*

Yn yr Awyr. *mae*
'R Haul, *f. pl. t. au.*
Y Lleuad, *f. pl. t. au.*
Y Sêr, *sing. Seren, f.*

Mae'n peri,
Cysgod, *m. pl. t. au.*
Tywyllwch, *m.*

Ysryd yw
Duw, *m. pl. iau.*
Angel, *m. pl. Angylion.*
Meddwl, *m. pl. Med-*
dyliau.

Enaid, *m. pl. Eneidiau.*
Diawl, *m. pl. t. aid.*

OF THE ELEMENTS. AM YR ELFENAU.

IN the World are four **Y**N y Byd mae pedair
Elements, or begin- o Elfennau, neu ddechreu
ning of all Things, chreu pob Peth,

Fire,	Tân, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Air,	Awyr, <i>f.</i>
Water,	Dwlir, <i>m. pl. Dyfroedd.</i>
Earth.	Daer, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
From the Fire cometh	Or Tân y daw
A Spark,	Gwreichionen, <i>f. pl. Gwreichion.</i>
Smoke,	Mwg, <i>m. pl. Mygfeudd.</i>
A Flame,	Fflam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Soot.	Huddygl, <i>m.</i>
In the Fire are	Yn y Tân mae
A Firebrand,	Pentewyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A live or hot Coal,	Rhesyn poeth, <i>m. pl. Rhesod.</i>
Embers, or hot Ashes.	Marwor, neu Lydw poth, <i>sing. Marworyn.</i>
After the Fire, there	Ar ol Tân
Remains	Yr erys
A dead Coal,	Gloyn marw, <i>m.</i>
A dead or quenched brand	Tewyn marw neu ddisoddedig.
Ashes,	Llydw, <i>sing. Llydcwyn, m.</i>
Or Cinders.	Neu Marwydos, <i>m.</i>
In the Sky, are	Yn yr Awyr, mae
A Cloud,	Cwmwl, <i>m. pl. Cwmylau.</i>
A Fog, or Mist,	Niwl, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Stream,	Ffwrdd, <i>f. pl. Ffrydiau.</i>
The Rainbow,	Bwa'r Gwlaw, <i>m.</i>
A Wind,	Gwynt, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Gentle Breeze.	Awel Dirion, <i>f. pl. Awelon tirion.</i>
The four chief of Winds, <i>etc.</i>	Y pedwar prif Wiutoedd, ydynt.

The four chief of winds

The East Wind,	Y Dwyrein, Wynt, neu Wynt y Dwyrain.
The West Wind,	Gwynt y Gorllewyn.
The North Wind,	Y Gogledd Wynt, neu Wynt y Gogledd.
The South Wind.	Y Dehau Wynt, neu Wynt y Dehau.
From a Cloud, cometh	O Gwmwl, y daw.
Rain,	Gwlaw, <i>m. pl. t. ogydd.</i>
Snow,	Eira, <i>m.</i>
Hail,	Cenillysg, neu Cessair, <i>sing. Cesseiryn, m.</i>
Dew,	Gwlithyn, <i>m. pl. Gwlith</i> <i>neu Gwlithoedd.</i>
Frost,	Rhew, <i>m.</i>
Hoar, or White Frost,	Llwydrew, <i>m.</i>
A Thunder Bolt,	Melten, <i>f. pl. Mellt.</i>
Lightning.	Llucheden, <i>f. pl. Lluched</i>
Rain, if it falls close or	Gwlaw, os bydd yn dis-
thick, is	gyn yn aml, a elwir.
A Shower,	Cafod, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
Rain, if it be fierce, is	Gwlaw, os bydd yn er-
	win, a elwir.
A heavy Shower, or	Cafod drom, neu De-
Storm,	mestl, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
Water is	Dwfr yw
A Spring, or Fountain,	Flynnon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A River,	Afon, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
A Wave,	Tonn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Sea.	Y Môr, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Main Sea, that en-	Y Corph o Fôr ag sydd
compasses the World is	yn amgylchynu'r Byd,
	yw
The Ocean.	Y Gefnfor, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>

A River hath	Afon a fedd ar
A Bank,	Geulan, <i>f. pl. au.</i>
A Brink,	Ynyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Channel,	Canawl, <i>m.</i>
A Whirlpool,	Pwll tro, <i>m. pl. Pyllau tro.</i>
A Gulph,	Llyngelyn, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Shallow, or Ford:	Rhÿd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
From Water cometh	Oddiwrth Ddwfr y daw
A Drop,	Dafn neu Defnyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bubble,	Bwrlwm, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Foam, or Froth,	Ewyn, <i>m.</i>
Ice.	Iâ, <i>m.</i>
The Sea hath	Y Môr a fedd ar
A Shore,	Draeth, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Haven, or Port,	Porthladd, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay,	Morgerwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
An Arm, or Strait.	Cyfyngfor, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
Land inclosed with Sea	Tir yn cael ei amgylchu.
Or Water, is called	Gan Fôr neu Ddwfr, <i>a e wir.</i>
An Isle, or Island.	Ynys, <i>f. pl. t. eodd.</i>
Upon the Earth is	Ar y Dduear mae
An Hill,	Bryn, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Mountain, or great Hill.	Mynydd, <i>m. pl. t. o dd, or. au.</i>
A plain Field,	Maes Gwastad, <i>m. pl. Meusydd Gwastad.</i>
A Vale, or Valley,	Dyffryn, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Rock.	Craig, <i>f. pl. Creigydd.</i>
Earth mixed with water is	Pridd yn gymysgedig <i>a Ddwfr yw</i>
Mud,	Llaid <i>m. pl. Lleidian.</i>
Mire, or Dirt.	Tom, neu Lacc, <i>m.</i>

Earth without Water is.	Pridd heb Ddwfr yw
Dust,	Llwch, <i>sing.</i> Llwehyn, <i>m.</i>
Earth cut up with its own	Daeor gwedi ei thori i
	fynu.
Herbs, is	Gyd â'i Glaswellt, yw
A Turf.	Tywarchen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tywarch
A Clod of Earth.	Mawnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mawn
The kinds of Earths are	Y rhywiau o Ddaerau
	ydnyt:
Clays.	Clai, <i>m.</i>
Marl, or White Earth,	Marl, <i>m.</i> neu Ddaear wen,
Ruddle, or Red Oker,	Nod coch, <i>m.</i>
Chalk.	Sialc, <i>m.</i>
Out of the Earth, is taken	Allan o'r Ddaear y cy-
	niferir.
A Mineral,	Mwynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mwyn.
A Plant:	Planhigyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Plan-
	higion.

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OF MINERALS AND
METALS.AM FWYN A
METEL.

THE Earth, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the Earth, is made, is called

Y Ddaear, neu Ddefnydd gwedi ei wneud o'r rhyw beth a gloddwyd allan o'r Ddaear, a elwir

A Mineral, or the Ore. Mwyn, neu'r Metal heb ei bŵro,

Mwyn yw
Sudd, *m. pl.* t. iau
Metel, *m.*

A Mineral is
Juice,
A Metal,
A Stone

Garreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig

Mineral juices are
Salt,
Alum,
Sulphur,
Amber,

Suddiau'r Mwyn ydynt:
Halen, *m.*
Alym, *m.*
Brwmstan, *m.*
Ambr. *m.*

A Metal is called that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth; as

Metel yw pob beth a gloddier, ac a gyrchir allan o'r Ddaear; megis.

Gold,
Silver,
Lead,
Copper,
Tin,
Iron,

Aur, *m.*
Arian, *m.*
Plwm, *m.*
Copr, neurhudd-efydd, *m.*
Alcam, *m.*
Haiarn, *m.*

Out of Lead is made Red Lead, called by

O-Blwm y gwneir Plwm coch; a elwir gan Awdwyr.

The Moderns white Lead: Diweddar plwm Gwyn.

Metals are digged out of the Mine.

Metel a dynir allan o'r Mynglawdd. *m. pl.* Mwyngloddiau.

A Stone is an hard, dry Body, such is

Carreg sydd gorph, caled, sych, y cyfryw xw

Sand,

Tywod, *sing.* Tywodyn, *m.*

Gravel,

Graian, neu Gro, *m.*

Stone,

Carreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig.

A Flint Stone,

Carreg dan, *f. pl.* Cernig tân.

A Pumice Stone,

Llosgfaen, *m. pl.* Llosgfaeni.

A Whet Stone,

Hogfaen, *m. pl.* Hogfeini.

A Marble

Maen Clais, *m. pl.* Meini Clais.

A Lead Stone,

Maen-tyu, *m.*

A Jewel.	Gem. <i>m. pl. t. au, neu</i> Faen Gwerthfawr.
A Jewel, or precious Stone, is	Gem, neu Faen gwerth- fawr yw
The Diamond	Yr Adamant,
The Sapphire,	Y Maen Saphir, <i>m. pl.</i> Meini Saphir.
The Chrystolite,	Eur-faen, <i>m. pt.</i> Eur-feini.
The Emerald,	Gwyrdd-faen, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwyrdd-feini.
The Carbuncle, (of a fiery color),	Y Carbwnel (o liw tan- llyd), <i>m.</i>
The Jasper,	Y Maen Jaspis, <i>m. pl.</i> mei- ni Jaspis,
The Agate.	Y Maen Muchudd, <i>m. pl.</i> Meini Muchudd.
Like to Jewels are	Cyffelyb i Gemau yw
Glass,	Gwydr, <i>m.</i>
A Crystal,	Grisial, <i>m.</i>
A pearl.	Perl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>

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OF PLANTS.

AM BLANHIGION.

A Plant is
An Herb,

A Shrub,

A Tree.

An Herb is
Grass,

Flax;

All manner of Corn or
Grain.

PLANHIGYN yw
Llysieuyn, *m. pl.*
Llysiau.

Manwydden, *f. pl.* Mau-
wydd.

Prep, *m. pl. t. au.*

Llysieuyn yw
Glaswelltyn, *m. pl.* glas-
wellt.

Llin, *m.*

Pob math o Lafar neu
yd.

The names of some of Enwau rhai o'r Llysiau
the most common Herbs mwyaf cyffredin yw
are

A Bur,	Cyngaw, <i>m.</i>
Fern,	Rhedynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Rhedyn.
Hemlock,	Cegeren, <i>f. pl.</i> Ceger.
Hysop,	Isop, <i>m.</i>
Lily, <i>m.</i>	Lili, <i>m.</i>
Mallow,	Hocus, <i>m.</i>
Marygold,	Rhuddos, <i>m.</i>
Marjoram,	Mintys, <i>m.</i>
A Mushroom, or Toad-	Bwyd y Barcud, <i>m. neu'r</i>
stool,	Gingroen, <i>f.</i>
A Nettle,	Danadlen, <i>f. pl.</i> Danadl.
Parsley,	Persli, <i>m.</i>
A Rush,	Brwynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Brwyn.
Saffron,	Saffarn, <i>m.</i>
Sage,	Saeds, <i>m.</i>
Sorrel,	Tringolen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tringol.
Sea-weed,	Chwyn y Môr, <i>m.</i>
Southernwood,	Llysieuyn y Corph, <i>m. pl.</i>
	Llysiau 'r Corph.
A Thistle,	Yscallen, <i>f. pl.</i> Ysgall.
Thyme,	Teim, <i>m.</i>
Vervain,	Y Dderwen fendigaid, <i>f.</i>
Violet,	Llysieuyn y Drindod,
	<i>m. pl.</i> Llysiau 'r Drin-
	dod.
Wormwood,	Wermod, <i>m.</i>
A Poppy.	Pabi, <i>m. neu</i> Llyssau'r
	Cwsg.
Eatable Herbs,	Llysiau at Ymborth.
As Artichoke,	March ysgallen ddof,
	<i>f. pl.</i> March ysgall do-
	fion.

Lettuce,	Gôlgaeth, <i>f</i> .
Coleworts,	Bresych, <i>m</i> .
Cabbage.	Bresych bengron, <i>f</i> .
Eatable Roots are	Gwreiddiau at ymbortff yw
Beet,	Betysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Betys.
Garlick,	Garllegyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Garlleg.
A Leek,	Cenhinan, <i>f. pl.</i> Cenhin.
An Onion,	Winwynyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Win- wyn.
Raddish,	Rhuddlygl, <i>m</i> .
A Turnip.	Erfanen, <i>f. pl.</i> Eerfan.
Corn is	Yd yw
Barley,	Haidd, <i>sing.</i> Heiddyn, <i>m</i> .
Millet, or Groat,	Miled, neu Rhynion, <i>sing.</i> Rhynionyn, <i>m</i> .
An Oat,	Ceirchyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceirch.
Rice,	Reis, <i>m</i> .
Wheat:	Gwenithyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwe- nith.
Whence cometh	O ba rai y daw
Meal, or Flower,	Blawd, <i>sing.</i> Blodyn, <i>m</i> .
Bran.	Eisin, <i>sing.</i> Eisiny, <i>m</i> .
Pulse is	Ytbys-yw
A Bean,	Ffaen, <i>m. pl.</i> Ffâ.
Barnet,	Efryn, <i>m. pl.</i> Efrau.
Lentils,	Pŷs Llygod, <i>m</i> .
A Pea,	Pysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Pŷs.
Vetches or Tares	Ffaebys, <i>m. neu</i> Efrau, <i>m</i> .
In Corn is,	Mewn Yd mae
The Beard,	Col-yd, <i>m</i> .
An Ear,	Tywysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tywys.
A Grain, or single Corn,	Gronyn, neu Ydyn uni- gol, <i>m. pl.</i> gronynau.

A Husk,
The Stalk.

Plysgyn, *m. pl.* Plysg.
Y Gorsen, *f. pl.* Cyrs.



OF TREES AND
SHRUBS.

AM BRENAU A
MANWYDD.

- A** Shrub is a Plant which riseth not up to the just bigness of a Tree; such is
The Bramble,
The Juniper,
Ivy,
The Myrtle,
A Reed,
The Rose-bush,
The Tamarisk,
The Vine; which beareth a Bunch of Grapes.
- M**ANWYDDEN yw Planhigyn nad yw yn tyfu i fynu i faintioli Pren, y cyfryw yw
Y Fieren, *f. pl.* Mieri;
Drysien, *f. pl.* Drysi.
Y Ferywen, *f. pl.* Meryw.
Eiddew, *m.*
Y Myrtwydd, *m.*
Cawnen, *f. pl.* Cawn.
Y Rhoslywyn, *m.*
Y Grug-bren, *m.*
Y Winwdden, *f. pl.*
Gwinwydd; yr hon a ddwg Hawn Swp, *m. pl.*
Grawn Swpian.
- Pome-bearing Trees are Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Afalau ydynt,
The Apple-tree, Y Pren Afalau, *m. pl.*
Coed Afalau.
The Fig-tree, Y Ffigisbren, *m. pl. t. au.*
The Medlar-tree, Y Pren ceri, *m. pl.* coed ceri.
The Pear-tree, Y Beryswyddden, *f. pl. t. au.*
The Service, or Sorb-tree, Y Gerdinen, *f. pl.* Cerdin.

Plum-bearing Trees are Y Prenau ag sydd yn
Dwyn Eirin pêr ydynt.

The Cherry-tree, Y Pren Ceiros, *m. pl.*
coed ceiros.

The Olive-tree, Yr Olewydden, *f. pl.* Ole-
wydd. (*Palmwydd.*)

The Palm-tree, Y Balmwydden, *f. pl.*

The Plum-tree. Y Pren Eirin pêr, *m. pl.*
coed eirin pêr.

Berry-bearing Trees are Y Prenau ag sydd yn
dwyn Grawn, neu Gria-
fol ydynt.

The Bay-tree, Y Llawrwydden, *f. pl.*
Llawrwydd.

The Box-tree, Y Pren Bocys, *m. pl.* coed
Bocys.

The Elder-tree, Y Pren Ysgaw, *m. pl.*
Coed Ysgaw.

The Mulberry-tree, Y Forwydden, *f. pl.* Mor-
wydd.

The Yew-tree. Y Pren yw, *m. pl.* coed
yw, yr ywen, *f. pl.* yw.

Nut-bearing trees are Y Prenau ag sydd yn
dwyn Cnau ydynt.

The Almond-tree, Y Pren Almon, *m. pl.*
coed Almon.

The Beech-tree, Y Ffawydden, *f. pl.* Ffaw-
ydd.

The Filberd-tree, Collen y Cnau barfog,
f. pl. Cyll y Cnau, &c.

The Walnut-tree. Y Gollen Ffrengig, *f. pl.*
Cyll Ffrengig.

Forest-trees are Prenau'r Goedwig yd-
ynt,

The Alder-tree,	Y Pren Ysgaw, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Ysgaw.
The Ash-tree,	Y Pren Onen, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Yn.
The Wild Ash,	Yr Onen Wylt, <i>f. pl.</i> Yn Gwylltion.
The Birch-tree,	Y Fedwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Bedw.
The Cedar-tree,	Y Gedrwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Cedrwydd.
The Cork-tree,	Y Pren Corc, <i>m.</i> Coed Cyr.
The Cyprus-tree,	Y Cypreswydden, <i>f.</i>
The Elm,	Y Pren Llwyfen, <i>m.</i>
The Fir-tree,	Y Ffynidwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Flynidwydd.
The Lime, or Linden-tree,	Y Pisgwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pisgwydd.
The Maple,	Y Fasaren, <i>f.</i>
The Oak,	Y Dderwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Deri.
An Oak of the hardest kind :	Derwen o'r rhyw gallet- taf, <i>f.</i>
The Holm Oak,	Y Dderwen byth ddei- liog, <i>f.</i>
The Pine-tree,	Y Binwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pin- wydd.
The Poplar-tree,	Pren y Poplys, <i>m.</i>
The Turpentine-tree,	Y Pren Twrbant, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Twrbant.
The Willow-tree,	Y Pren Helyg, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Helyg.
Fruit is	Ffrwyth yw
A Pome,	Afal, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Nut,	Cneuen, <i>f. pl. cnau.</i>
A Berry,	Grawn, neu Griafolen, <i>f. pl. c'riafol.</i>

A Pome is here taken for any Fruit, whose skin or Peel is not hard; such is

Afal a gymerir yma am unrhyw. **Ffrwyth**, ag sydd a'i groen neu brig heb fod yn galed; y cyfryw yw

An Apple,

Afal, m. pl. t. au

A Cherry,

Ceirosen, f. pl. Ceiros.

A Fig,

Ffigysen, f. pl. Ffigys.

A Medlar,

Ceri, m.

An Olive,

Olifiad, m. pl. t. au.

A Pear,

Peren, f. pl. Pêr.

A Plum,

Eirinen bêr, f. pl. Eirin pêr vulg. **Plymysen, pl.** **Plymys.**

The Service Berries.

Criafoleu y Cerdin, f. pl. **Criafol y Cerdin.**

Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is

Caneuen a gymerir yma am unrhyw **Ffrwyth** ag sydd a mesglyn called iddo; y fath yw

An Almond,

Ffrwyth yr Almon, m. pl. **Ffrwythau'r Almon.**

A Chesnut,

Castan, f. pl. t. au.

A Filberd,

Cneuen Farfog, f. pl. **Cnau barfog. Cneuen** **Yspaen.**

A Walnut.

Cneuen Ffrengig, f. pl. **Cnau Ffrengig.**

A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on trees or shrubs; such is

Grawn neu Griafoleu sydd ffrwyth bychan crwn, yn tyfu ar goed neu fanwydd; y cyfryw yw

A grape,

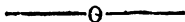
Grawnwin, m.

A Mulberry,

Eirinen y Morwydd, f. pl.

	Eirin y Morwydd.
A Strawberry,	Syflen, <i>f. pl.</i> Syfi.
Bill-berries, or Win-berries.	Llusi duon bach, <i>sing.</i> Llusien, <i>f.</i>
Black-berries, or Bramble-berries,	Mwyar, <i>sing.</i> Mwyaren, <i>f.</i>
Cran-berries, or Bog-berries,	Grawn Ysgaw, <i>m.</i>
Elder-berries,	Eirin Mair, <i>sing.</i> Eirinen, <i>f.</i>
Goose-berries,	
Haws, or Whitethorn-berries,	Crawel, neu Criafol y Moch, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Ivy-berries,	Grawn Eiddew, Crawel Eiddiorwg, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Service-berries,	Criafol y Cerdin, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i>
Rasp-berries.	Afan, Mafon, <i>sing.</i> Mafonen, <i>f.</i>
The Oak bears Acorns.	Y Dderwen a ddwys Fêr, <i>sing.</i> Mesen, <i>f.</i>
From Trees also come	O Goed hefyd y daw
Frankincence,	Perarogldarth, <i>m.</i>
Pitch;	Pûg, <i>m.</i>
Rosin.	Ystor, <i>th.</i>
Parts of a Plant are	Rhanau o Blanhigyn yw
The Root,	Y Gwreiddyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwreiddiau.
The Stump,	Y Boneyff <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
The Stalk,	Y Gorsen, <i>f. pl. cyrs.</i>
The Bark,	Y Rhysglyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Rhysgl.

A Bough, or Branch,	Colfen, neu Gangen, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sprig, or Graft,	Brigyn, neu Impyn, both <i>m. pl. Brigau, Impiau.</i>
A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of Stock :	Ympyn, neu Flaguryn, ag sydd yn tyfu allan o'r Cyff ;
A fresh or green Leaf,	Dalen i'r neu lās, <i>f. pl.</i> Dail i'rion neu Leision.
A dead or withered Leaf,	Dalen grin neu wiwedig, <i>f. pl. Dail Crinion neu</i> wiwedig.
A Blossom, or Flower,	Blodeuyn, <i>m. pl. Blodau.</i>
Of Wood is made	O Goed y gwneir
A Fagot.	Fagoden, <i>f. pl. Fagod.</i>
A Nut hath	Cneuen a fedd ar
A Shell,	Fesglyn, <i>m. pl. masgl.</i>
A Kernel.	Cnewllyn, <i>m. pl. Cucwyll.</i>
Trees growing together	Prenau yn cyd dyfu a wnâ
A Wood,	Goed, <i>m. pl. Coedydd.</i>
A Forest,	Coedwig, neu gallt, <i>f. pl.</i> Gelltydd,
A Grove.	Gwigfa neu gelli, <i>f.</i>



OF INSECTS.

AM DRYCH-FILOD.

AN Animal or living
Creature hath
Life,
Sense,
Sex.

ANIFAIL neu Grea-
dur byw a fedd ar
Fywyd, *m. pl. t. au.*
Synwyr, *m. pl. t. au.*
Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

There are five outward
Senses.

Mae pump o Synwyrâu
allanol,

The Sight,	Yr Olwg, <i>f.</i>
The Hearing,	Y Clybod, <i>m.</i>
The Smell,	Yr Arogl, <i>m.</i>
The Taste,	Yr Archwaeth, <i>m.</i>
The Touch, or Feeling.	Y Cyffyrddiad, <i>neu</i> Teimlad, <i>m.</i>

By the Senses, we	Trwy'r Synwyrâu, <i>yr</i> ydym
Perceive	Yn Amgyffred,
Colof,	Lliw, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
Sound,	Swn, <i>m.</i>
Or Voice,	Neu Llais, <i>m. pl. Lleis</i> iau.

Taste, or Smell,	Sawr, neu Arogl, <i>m.</i>
Taste, or Relish.	Archwaeth, neu Flâs, <i>m.</i>

Besides the	Outward	Heblaw y Pump Synwyr
Senses above	mentioned, there are three	allanol a grybwyllwyd
Inward Senses given us,	whereby we may know	trwy bafai, Tufewnol,
that we perceive		ein bod yn amg

Things :	Pethau :
The Common Sense,	Y Synwyr cyffredin, <i>m.</i>
The Fancy,	Y Ddychymmyg, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ion.

The Memory,	Y Cof, <i>m.</i>
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An Animal is	Anifail yw
An Insect,	Trych filyn, <i>m. pl. Trych</i> filod.

A Serpent,	Sarph, <i>f. pl. Seirph.</i>
A Bird,	Aderyn, <i>m. pl. Adar.</i>
A Beast,	Bwystfil, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Fish,	Pysgodyn, <i>m. pl. Pysg</i> neu Pysgod.

A Man,	Dyn, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
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Insects are small Animals without blood, having an incisure, or resemblance of cutting, common to most of them, on some part of their bodies.

Trych-filod ydynt Greaduriaid bychain heb waed ynddynt, a ebanddynt archoll, neu gyffelyb i doriad, yn gyffredin i'r rhan amlaf o honant, ar ryw ran o'u Cyrph.

Creeping Insects are

Trych-filod ymlusgedig ydynt

A Worm,

Abwydyn, *m. pl.* Abwyd.

An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire,

Morgrugyn, *m. pl.* Morgrug.

A Caterpillar,

Y Lindys, *m.* Pryf-wail.
m.

A Flea,

Chwain, *f. pl.* Chwain.

A Glow Worm,

Magiod, *f. pl.* Magiod.

An Horse Leech,

Geloden y Ceffylau, *f. pl.*

Gelod y Ceffylau.

A Moth,

Eleuen, *f. pl.* Llau.

Nits,

Gwyfyn, *m. pl. t.* od.

A Silkworm,

Nedd, *sing.* Nedden, *f.*

A Snail,

Pry'r Sidan, *m.*

Malwoden, *f. p.* Malwod.

A Spider,

Pryf Copyn, *m.* neu Goryn, *m. pl.* Corod.

A Tick,

Trogen, *f. pl. t.* od.

A Walk Louse, or Bug.

Cynrhonyn, *m. pl.* Cynrhon.

Flying Insects are

Trych-filod hedegog yw

A Bee,

Gwenynen, *f. pl.* Gwenyn.

A Beetle,

Chwilen ddu, *f. pl.* Chwilog duon.

A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Cacwnen y Meirch,	<i>f. pl.</i>
Ox-fly,	Cacwn y Meirch.
A Butterfly,	Gloen Duw, <i>m.</i>
A Cricket,	Cricodyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Cricod.
A Fly,	Cylionyn, <i>m.</i> Cylionen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cylion.
A Gnat,	Gwybedyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwybed.
A Grasshopper, or Locust,	Ceillog y Rhedyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceiligod y Rhedyn.
A Spanish Fly,	Cylionen Baradwys, <i>f. pl.</i> Cylion Paradwys.
A Wasp,	Cacwnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cacwn.
An Hornet, or Great Wasp,	Gwenynen y Meirch, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn y Meirch.
A Drone:	Gwenynen Ormes, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn Ormes.
A Serpent, or Creeper, is	Sarph neu Ymlusgiad yw
An Adder, or Viper,	Neidr, neu Wiber, both <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd, Gwiberod.
An Asp,	Asp, <i>f.</i>
A Basilisk,	Cocatrîs, <i>m.</i> neu y Fadfenlen, <i>f.</i>
A Dragon,	Draig, <i>f. pl.</i> Dreigiau.
A Lizard,	Bydrchwilên, <i>f. pl.</i> Bydrchwilod.
A Salamander,	Pry'r Tân, <i>m.</i>
A Snake,	Neidr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd.
Water Snake.	Neidr y Dwfr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd y Dwfr.
A Bee, in a Bee-hive,	Gwenynen, yn y cwch a maketh Honey,
A Honey-comb,	Dil Mël, <i>m.</i>

Wax,
Swarm of Bees:

Cwyr, *m.*
Haid o Wenyn.

OF BIRDS.

AM ADAR.

SINGING Birds
are

The Black Bird,

The Chaffinch,
The Gold-finch,

The Green-Finch,

The Lark,

The Nightingale,

The Quail,

The Robin Red-breast,

The Sterling, or Stare,

The Thrush,

Titmouse.

Birds which live about, Adar ag sydd yn byw o
or in watery places, are amgylch, neu mewn

A Moor-hen,

A Crane,

A Didaper,

A Duck,

A Goose,

A Pelican,

A Stork,

ADAR ag sydd yn ca-
nu yw

Y Ceiliog du, *m. pl.* :
liogod duon.

Y Winge, y Benloyn, *f.*

Y Pen-eurin, y Mely-
nog, both *m.*

Y Llinosen werdd, *f. pl.*
Llinosod, Gwyrddon.

Yr Uchedydd, *m. pl. t.*
ion.

Yr Eos, *f.*

Y Soff-iâr, *f. pl.* Soff-iair.

Fronhuddyn, *m.* Bron-
hudden, *f. pl.* Bron-
huddod.

Y Ddrudwen, *f. pl. t. od.*

Y Fronfraith, *f. pl.* Bron-
freithod.

Yr Yswigw, *f.*

Y Got iâr, *f. pl.* Cot-iair.

Crychydd, *m. pl. t. od.*

Tin-droed, *f.*

Hwyad, *f. pl.* Hwyaidd.

Gwydd, *f. pl. t. au.*

Pelican, *m. pl. od.*

Ciconia, *m.*

A Swan,
A Water Wagtail.

Ravenous Birds are
A Crow, or Rook,

A Cuckow,
An Eagle,
An Hawk,
A Kite or Glead.
A Magpy, or Piamet,
An Owl,
A Parrot,
A Raven.

Birds dwelling about
The House, are

A Cock,
A Hen,
A Dove or Pigeon,
A Peacock,

A Sparrow,

A Swallow

Besides those Birds before
mentioned, there are
many others, that haunt
the fields and woods,
as,

A Bat,

An Hedge sparrow,
A Partridge,

A Pheasant,

Alarch, *f. pl. t. od.*
Tin-sigl y Gwys, *m.*

Adar Ysglyfaethus yw
Brân, neu Ydfran, both
f. pl. Brain, Ydfrain,
Gwew, *f.*

Eryr, *m. pl. t. od.*
Hebog, *m. pl. t. iaid.*
Barcutan, *m. pl. t. od.*
Pioden, *f. pl.* Piod.
Dylluan, *f. pl. t. od.*
Paret, *m.*

Cigfran, *f. pl.* Cigfrain.

Adar yn trigo o amgylch
Y Tŷ, yw

Ceillog, *m. pl. t. od.*
Giâr, *f. pl.* Gicir.
Colommen, *f. pl. t. od.*
Pawyn, neu Paun, *m. pl. t.*
od. f. Paunes.

Aderyn y Tô, *m. pl.* Adar
y Tô.

Gwenol, *f. pl. t. od.*

Heblaw'r Adar a enwid
o'r blaen, mae amryw
eraill, ag sydd yn ym-
gyrchu'r Meysydd a'r
coedydd, megis

Ystum, neu Ystumyn,
both *m. pl. t. od.*

Brych y Cae, *m.*

Petris, *m.* neu Coriar,
f. pl. Petrisod, Coriair.

Ceillog y Coed, *m. pl.*
Ceiligod y Coed.

A Ring Dove,	Ysguthan, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Turtle Dove.	Turtur, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> , neu Colommen Fair.
A Bird hath	Aderyn a fedd ar
A Bill or Beak,	Big, <i>f. pl. t. au neu Gylfin.</i>
A Coomb or Crest,	Crib, <i>f. pl. t. au. Gopa, m.</i>
A Wing,	Adeu, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
A Feather,	Plufyn, <i>m. pl. Pluf.</i>
A hard Feather or Quill,	Asgell, <i>f. pl. Esgyll.</i>
A Crow or Crop.	Crombil, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bird lays his Egg in	Aderyn a ddodwa ei Wŷ mewn
A Nest,	Nŷth, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
White of an Egg,	Gwyn Wŷ.
Yolk of an Egg,	Melyn Wŷ.
Addle Egg.	Wŷ Clwc.

— 0 —

OF FISHES.

AM BYSGOD.

RIVER and pond Fish-
es are

An Eel,

A Gudgeon,

A Pike,

A Tench,

Trout.

Sea Fishes are

A Dolphin,

A Mullet,

PYSGOD afon neu lyn
yw

Llysowen, *f. pl. t. od.*

Gwyniad, *m. pl. Gwyni-
aid.*

Pen Hwyad, *m. pl. Pen
Hwyaid,*

Grwachen, *f. pl. Gwra-
chod,*

Brithyll, *m. pl. t. od.*

Pysgod y Môr yw

Delphin, *m.*

Pen-fras, *f. pl. Pen-frai-
sion, neu Barfbysg.*

An Oyster,	Llymmarch, <i>f. pl.</i> Llym- merch.
A Whale.	Morfarch, <i>m. pl.</i> Mor- feirch.
Fishes common to both salt and fresh Water, are	Pysgod ag sydd yn gyffre- din mewn Dwfr hallt a chroyw, yw
A Crab,	Crangc, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Salmon,	Pysgodyn Eawg, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgod Eawg.
Male Salmon,	Cemw, <i>m.</i>
Female Salmon,	Hwyfell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Fish-gill,	Tagell pysgodyn, <i>f. pl.</i> Tagellau.
Fish-hook,	Bach pysgota, <i>m. pl.</i> Ba- chau pysgota,
Fish-market,	Pysgodfa, <i>m. neu</i> March- nad pysgod.
Fish-monger,	Gwerthwr pysgod, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwerthwyr pysgod.
Fish-pond,	Pysgodlyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Pys- godlynoedd.
Fish-scales,	Cen pysg, <i>f.</i> Pysgoty, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgo- tia.
Fish-shop,	Gronell pysg, <i>m.</i>
Fish-spawn,	Pysgodwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgod- wyr,
Fisherman.	



OF FOUR FOOTED AM ANIFEILLIAID PE-
BEASTS. DAIR TROEDIG.

OF the four footed **O**R Anifeiliaid pedair
Beasts, some are troediog, rhai sydd
wild and some are tame. wylltion a rhai sydd
ddofion.

The four footed Creature **Y** creadur pedair troediog
which fieth from Man, a^g sydd yn cilio rhag
is called a wild Beast. dyn, a elwir Anifail
gwyllt.

A Cattle is all sort of **Da**, neu Anifeiliaid yw
Neat, as pob math Eidionau
megis.

A Ox,	Y ch, <i>m. pl. t. en.</i>
A Bull,	T arw, <i>m. pl. Teirw.</i>
A Cow,	B uwch, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A n Heifer,	A nnar, Treisiad, both <i>f. pl. Anneir, Treisiedi.</i>
A Bullock,	B ustach, <i>m. pl. Bustechi.</i>
A Goat,	G afr, <i>f. pl. Geifr.</i>
A Ram,	H wrdd, <i>m. pl. Hyrddod.</i>
A Sheep,	D afad, <i>f. pl. Defaid.</i>
A Buck,	B wch, <i>m. pl. Bychod.</i>
A Buck Goat.	B wch Gafr, <i>m. pl. By- chod Geifr.</i>

A Ram guelled is called **H**wrdd gwedi ei ddispad-
a Wether. du a elwir Maharen,
m. pl. Maheryn. vulg.
*Gwedder, pl. Gwed-
drod.*

A Pig not gelded is call- **M**ochyn heb ei ddispad-
ed du a elwir
A Boar Pig. **B**aedd, *m. pl. Beiddi.*

A Gelded Pig is called	Mochyn gwedi ei ddis-
A Barrow Pig.	paddu a elwir-
	Twrch, <i>m. pl.</i> Tyrchod, <i>f.</i>
	Twrches.
A Cow, brings forth a	Buwch, a fwr Lo, <i>m. pl.</i>
a Calf, •	Lloi.
A she Goat, a Kid,	Gafr Fyn <i>m. pl.</i> Mynod.
A Sheep, a Lamb,	Dafad, Oen, <i>m. pl.</i> Wyn.
A Sow, a Pig,	Hwch Barchell, <i>m. pl.</i>
	Perchyll.
A Mare, a Colt.	Caseg, Ebol, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
	<i>f.</i> Eboles, <i>pl. t. au.</i>
Labouring Beasts are	Anifeiliaid Gweithgar yw:
An Ass,	Asyn, <i>m. pl. t. od, f.</i> Asen,
	<i>pl. t. od.</i>
A Camel,	Camel, Cawrfil, both <i>m.</i>
	<i>pl. t. od.</i>
An Elephant,	Oliphant, <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i>
A Horse,	Ceffyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Mule.	Mul, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
To an Horse belong.	I Geffyl y Perthyn.
A Bridle,	Ffrwyn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Saddle.	Cyfrwy, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Wild Beasts are	Anifeiliaid Gwylltion yw:
An Ape,	Epa, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
A Bear,	Arth, <i>f. pl.</i> Eirth <i>f.</i> Arthes.
A Wild Boar,	Baedd gwyllt, <i>m. pl.</i> Beid-
	di gwylltion.
A Coney or Rabbit,	Cwningen, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Deer,	Hydd, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> Llwddn.
	Hydd.
A Fox,	Llwynog, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i>
An Hart or Stag,	Carw, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceirw.
A Hind	Ewig, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>

A Fawn,
An Hare,
An Hedge Hog,

A Lion,
A Lioness,
A Leopard,
A Mole,
A Monkey or Marmoset,
A Panther,
A Porcupine,
A Squirrel,
A Tyger,
An Wolf.

Beasts that dwell about
the House, are
The Dog or Bitch,

A Cat,
A Mouse,
A Rat,

A Weasel,
White Weasel.

Four footed Beasts, that
live as well by water, as
by land, are

A Beaver,
A Crocodile,
A Frog,
A Tortoise.

A number of small Cattle,
as Sheep, &c. is called
a Flock,

Elion, *m.* Carw ieuangc.
Ysgyfarnog, *f. pl. t. od.*
Draenog, *m. pl. t. od.* neu
iaid.

Llew, *m. pl. t. od.*
Llewes, *f. pl. t. au.*
Llewpart, *m. pl. t. iaid.*
Gwadd, *f. pl. t. od.*
Mwngci, *m. pl. t. od.*
Panther, *m.*
Porcupin, *m.*
Gwiwair, *f. pl. t. Gwiwerod.*
Teigr, *m.*
Blaidd, *m. pl. t. Bleiddiaid*

Anifeiliaid ag sydd yn tri-
go o gylch y Ty, yw
Ci, *m. neu Ast, f. pl. t. Cŵn,*
Geist.

Cath, *f. pl. t. au*
Llygoden, *f. pl. t. Llygod.*
Llygoden Ffrengig, *f. pl. t.*
Llygod Ffrengig.
Gwenci, *f. pl. t. od.*
Carlwm, *m.*

Anifeiliaid pedair troed iog
ag sydd yn byw crystal
mewn dwfr, ag ar y tir,
yw

Atangc,
Crocodil, *m.*
Froga, *f. pl. t. ed.*
Melwioges, *f. pl. t. au*

Rhifedi o fan Anifeiliaid,
megis Defaid, &c. a
elwir Diadell, *f. pl. t. au.*

A number of big Cattle : Rhifedi o Anifeiliaid maw-
as Oxen, &c. is called rion, megis Ychen, &c.
a elwir

A Heard. Mintai, *f. pl. t. oedd.*

Herd of Swine. Cenfaint o Foch, *f.*

Some Beasts have Rhai Anifeiliaid a fedd ar

An Hoof, Garn, *t. pl. t. au.*

An Horn, Corn, *m. pl. Cyrn.*

A Tail, Cynffon, *f. pl. t. au:*

A Skin, Croen, *m. pl. Crwyn.*

Beasts are covered Mae Anifeiliaid gwedi eu
with either gorchuddio naill aigan

A Bristle, Wrych, neu Rawn, *sing.*

Gwrychyn, Rhiwynyn,
both *m.*

Or Hair, or Shag, Blew, *sing.* Blewyn, *m.*
neu Geden, *f. pl. t. au.*

Or Wool. Neu Wlan, *m.*

Fleece of Wool. Cnif o Wlan, *m. pl. Cni-
fiau o Wlan.*

The Bull, Ox, and Cow, Mae'r Tarw, yr Ych, a'r
are remarkable for the Fwch, yn hynod am
the skin hanging down be- y croen ag sydd yn
neath the throat, called hongian i lawr dan y
geg, a elwir

Dewlap. Tagell, *f. pl. t. au.*

The Elephant is remark- Mae'r Oliphant
able for his yn hynod am ei

Snout or Trunk. Drwyn, *m. pl. t. au. neu
Ddaryn, m.*

The Goat is remarkable Mae'r Afr yn hynod am
for his Beard. ei Barf, *f. pl. t. au.*

The Horse is remarkable for his Mane. Mae'r Ceffyl yn hynod ei Fwng, *m.*

Part of the Fat of some Beasts, is called Sewet or Tallow. Rhan o'r Braster mewn rhai Anifeidiaid, a elwir Gwer yr Aren, neu Gwer, *m.*

Of Man, respecting his age, or kindred. Am Ddyn, oran ei oedran a'i berthynassau.

A Man by his age, is first Dyn o ran ei oedran, sydd yn gyntaf.

A Babe, or Infant, Yn Faban. neu Blentyn, both *m. pl.* Babanod, Plant.

Secondly, a Boy, or Lad, Yn ail, yn Fachgen, neu Lencyn, both *m. pl.* Bechgyn, Llangciau.

Thirdly, a Young Man, Yn Drydydd, yn Ddyn ieuangc, *m. pl.* Dynion ieuangc.

Fourthly, an Adult, Yn Bedwarydd, yn Ddyn yn ei faintioli.

Fifthly, an Old Man. Yn Bumed, yn Henaf-gwr, *m. pl.* Henaf-gwyr.

So in the other Sex, there is Felly yn y Rhywogaeth arall mae

An Infant, Plentyn, neu Faban,

A Girl, Lass, or Wench, Merch, Geneth, neu Herlodes, both *f. pl.* merch-ed Genethod, Herlodesau.

A Maid or Virgin, Gwryf, neu Forwyn, both *f. pl.* Gwryfion, Morwynion.

A Grown Woman,	Benyw yn ei chyflawn faint.
An Old Woman,	Hen Wraig, <i>f. pl.</i> Hen Wragedd.
A Man by his Kindred, is	Dyn o ran ei berthynasau, sydd yn
A Father,	Dad, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Grand-father,	Tad-cu, <i>m.</i>
A Son,	Mab, <i>m. pl.</i> Meibion.
A Grand-child,	Wŷr, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
A Brother,	Brawd, <i>m. pl.</i> Brodyr.
A Father-in-law,	Tad ynghyfraith, <i>m. pl.</i> Tadau ynghyfraith.
A Son-in-law.	Mab ynghyfraith, <i>m.</i> Meibion ynghyfraith.
The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's death, is called Step-father:	Y Dyn a briodo eich Mam ar ol marwolaeth eich Tad, a elwir Llysdad, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Step-son.	Llysfab, <i>m. pl.</i> Lysfeibion.
A Brother's or Sister's Son, is called Nephew.	Mab i Frawd, neu Chwaer a elwir Nai, <i>m. pl.</i> Neiaint.
A Brother's or Sister's Daughter, is called Niece.	Merch i Frawd, neu Chwaer, a elwir Nith, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
First Cousin.	Cefnderw, <i>m. pl. l. ydd.</i> <i>f.</i> Cyfnitherw, <i>pl. t. ydd.</i>
Second Cousin.	Cyfyrdwr, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>

A Woman by her kindred	Benyw o ran ei Pherthy-
is	nassau sydd yn
A Mother,	Fam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Grand-mother,	Mam-gu, <i>f.</i>
A Daughter,	Merch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i>
A Grand-daughter,	Wŷr, <i>f. pl. t. on.</i>
A Sister,	Chwaer, <i>f. pl. Chwiorydd.</i>
A Mother-in-law,	Mam ynghyfraith, <i>f.</i>
A Step-mother,	Llysfam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Step-daughter,	Llysterch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i>
A Niece.	Nith, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i>
A Giant.	Cawr, <i>m. pl. Cewri.</i>
A Dwarf.	Coryn, <i>m. pl. Corod, f. Coren.</i>

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OF PARTS OF MAN'S AM RHANAU O
BODY. GORPH DYN.

P ARTS of the Body	R HANAU o'r Gorph
are	yw
The Head,	Y Pen, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Trunk,	Y Corph, <i>m. pl. Cyrph.</i>
And the Limbs.	A'r Aelodau, <i>sing. Aelod, f.</i>
On the Head are	Ar y Pen mae'r
The Hair,	Gwallt, <i>sing. Gwelltyn, m.</i>
The Crown of the Head,	Coryn y Pen, <i>m.</i>
The Ear,	Y Clyst, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
The Temple of the Head,	Arleisiau, <i>sing. Arlais, f.</i>
The Face.	Y Wyneb, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts of the Face, are,	Rhanau o'r Wyneb, <i>yw</i>
The Forehead,	Y Talcen, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Countenance,	Y Wyncbryd, <i>m.</i>
The Eye,	Y Llygad, <i>m. pl. Llygaid.</i>

The Nose,	Trwyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Mouth,	Y Genau, <i>m. pl. Geneu- au.</i>
The Chin,	Yr En, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
In the Eye, are	Yn y Llygad mae
The White of the Eye,	Gwyni'r Llygad, <i>m.</i>
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye.	Yr Olwg, neu Ganwyll y Llygad, <i>f.</i>
Out of the Eye cometh	O'r Llygad y daw
A Tear.	Deigryn, <i>m. pl. Dagiau.</i>
The Nose hath two	Y Trwyn a fedd ar ddwy
Nostrils.	Ffroen, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
To the Mouth belong	I'r Genau y Perthyn
The Lips.	Y Wefus, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Cheek.	Y Rudd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
Within the Mouth are	Tufewn i'r Genau mae,
The Gums,	Cig y Dannedd, <i>m.</i>
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth,	Tafod y Genau, <i>f.</i>
The Inner Cheek,	Y Foch, <i>f. pl. Böchau.</i>
The Tongue,	Y Tafod, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Chaps,	Y Fochgern, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The Throat.	Y Gêg, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Between the Head and	Rhwng y Pen a'r Corph
the Trunk is the	mae'r Gwddf, <i>m. pl.</i>
Neck.	Gyddfau.
Parts of the Neck are	Rhanau'r Gwddf ydynt
The forepart of the Throat,	Y rhan flaen o'r Geg chwyth.
The hinder part, or the	Y Gwegil, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Nape.	neu'r War, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
That part that lies be- tween the bottom of the	Y rhan hynny ag sydd yn gorwedd rhwng pen

Neck, and reaches to
the Ribs, is called the
Chest ; whose forepart
is

isaf y Gwddf, ac yn
cyraedd hyd yr Ase-
nau, a elwir Clwyd y
ddwyfron, *f. rhan flaen*
pa un yw

The Breast,

Y Ddwyfron, *f.*

Bosom,

Mynwes, *f. pl. t. au.*

Nipple.

Bron, *f. pl. t. au.*

The hinder part is

Y tu ol yw

The Back :

Y Cefn, *m. pl. t. au.*

Where are

Lle mae'r

The Shoulder,

Ysgwydd, *f. pl. t. au.*

The Mid Back,

Y Maingefn, *m. pl. t. au.*

The Side.

Yr Ochr, *f. pl. t. au.*

Under the Breast are

Oddi tan y Ddywfron
mae

The Belly,

Yr Bol, *m. pl. t. au.*

The Navel :

Y Fogail, *f. pl. t. au.*

Below which are

Islaw pa un mae

The Abdomen,

Cendod y Bol, *m.*

The Groin.

Y Werid, *f. pl. t. au. neu*

Cylch yr Arffed.

In the hinder part of the

Yn y rhan ol i geudod

Abdomen, are

Yn Bol, mae

The Loins.

Yr Lwynau. *s. Lwyn, f.*

At the lower end of which
is

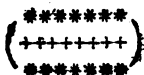
Wrth ben isaf pa rai mae

The Breech,

Y Din, *f. pl. t. au.*

The Buttocks.

Y Ddwy Ffiolen, *f.*



OF THE LIMBS. AM YR AELODAU.

THE part from the joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow, is called the Arm.

Yrhan o gymal yr Ysgwydd, i'r Penelin, a elwir Bôn Braich, *f. pl.* Bôn Breichiau.

The part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist, is called the Fore-arm.

Yrhan ag sydd yn cyrraedd o'r Penelin i'r Arddwrn, a elwir blaen y Fraich, *f. pl.* blaen y Breichiau.

All that part that is betwixt the Wrist and the end of the Fingers, is called

Y cwbl o'r rhan hynny ag sydd rhwng yr Arddwrn, a blaen y Byssedd, a elwir

The Hand,

Llaw, f. pl. Dwylaw.

The Hand being closed, is called

Y Llaw gwedi ei chau, a elwir

The Fist.

Y Dwrn, *m. pl.* Dyrnau.

Palm of the Hand.

Tor y Llaw, f. pl. Tor Dwylaw.

Parts of the Hands are
The Thumb,

Rhanau o'r Dwylaw yw
Y Bawd-fÿs, *m. pl.* Bawd-fysedd.

The Fore Finger,

Y Bÿs blaen, *m. pl.* Byssedd blaen, neu Myneg-fÿs.

The Middle Finger,

Yr Hir Fÿs, *m. pl.* Hir Fysedd.

The Ring Finger,

Y Meddyg Fÿs, *m. pl.* Myddyg Fysedd, neu Bÿs y Fodrwy.

The Little Finger.

Y Bÿs Bach, *m. pl.* Byssedd Bach.

On the Finger is
A Nail.

Ar y Bŷs mae
Ewin, *m. pl. t. edd.*

Below the Hip or Haunch
is the Thigh, which
reaches to the Knee.

Islaw gafael y glun neu'r
Ffokn, mae'r Fordd-
wyd, yr lion a gyraedd
i Ben y Glin, *m. pl. t.*
au.

The back part of the
Knee, is the Ham.

Y rhan ol i Ben y Glin, yw
yr Arr, *f. pl. Garrau.*

The part from the Knee
to the Ankle, is

Y rhan o ben y Glin i'r
Migwrn, yw'r

The Leg,

Goes, *f. pl. t. au.*

The back part of the Leg
is the Calf of the Leg.

Y tu ol i'r Goes, yw Croth
y Goes, *f. pl. Croth y*
Coesau.

Foot.

Troed, *f. pl. Traed.*

The upper part of the
Foot, is called

Y rhan uchaf o'r Droed,
a elwir

The Instep.

Cefn y Droed, *f. pl. Cef-*
nau Traed.

The under part of the
Foot is called

Y rhan isaf o'r Droed, a
elwir

The Sole of the Foot.

Gwadn y Droed, *f. pl.*
Gwadnau Traed.

In the parts above men-
tioned are

Yn y rhanau rhagddlywe-
dedig mae

Skin,

Croen, *m. pl. Crwyn.*

Flesh,

Cig, *m.*

A Muscle,

Cyhir, *m. pl. t. iau.*

An Artery,

Rhedweli, *f. pl. t. on:*

A Humour,

Sudd, *m. pl. t. iau*

A Nerve, or Sinew,

Gewyn, *m. pl. t. au, neu*
ion.

Fat or Grease,

Brasder, *m.*

A Bone; in which is the Marrow.	Asgwrn, <i>m. pl.</i> Esgyrn, ymha un mae'r Mër.
Between the Bone is The Gristle.	Rhwng yr Esgyrn mae'r Madruddyn, <i>m.</i>
The inward parts of the Body, are The Bowels.	Y rhanau tufewnol o'r Corph, yw'r Ymvs garoedd, neu'r Co- lyddion, <i>m.</i>
In the Head is The Brain.	Yn y Pen mae'r Ymnenydd, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
In the Breast are The Heart, The Lungs or Lights.	Yn y Barwyden mae'r Galon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> Yr Ysgefaint, <i>m.</i>
In the Belly is the Paunch; in which are The Stomach, and the Mouth of the Gut.	Yn y Bol mae y Boten, neu y Rhummen, Ymha un mae'r Cylla, a Gwddf y Colyddyn.
The greatest part of the Guts, are covered with	Mae y rhan fwyaf O'r Colyddion, gwedi en gorchuddio â
A Caul.	Chroenweren, nen y We- ren Fol.
On the right Side of the Upper Abdomen, lieth	Yn yr ochr dde i'r rhan uchaf o Geudod y Bol. y garwedd
The Liver.	Yr Afu, <i>m.</i>
As on the left side lieth the Spleen, or Milt.	Megis mae'r Ddueg, neu Gleddyf y Biswail yn gorwedd yr ochr chwith
Then there are the Two Rains, or Kidneys, And the Bladder.	Yno mae'r Arenau, <i>sing.</i> Aren, <i>f.</i> A'r Bladren, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>

OF THE BONES. AM YR ESGYRN.

THE Bones belonging to a Man are about 248; divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs. **Y**R Esgyrn a berthyn i Ddyn ydynt o gwmpas 248; gwedi eu dosparthu yn Esgyrn y Pen, y Corph, a'r Aelodau.

Bones of the Head are Esgyrn y Pen ydynt
The Skull, Y Benglog, *m. pl. t. au.*
The Cheek Bone, Asgwrn y Rudd, *m.*
The Jaw Bone, with Asgwrn yr En, *m.*
38 Teeth. Gydâ 32 o Ddanecdd.

Bones of the Body are Esgyrn y Córph ydynt
The Back Bone, Asgwrn y Cefn, *m.*
The Ribs, Yr Asenau, *sing. Asen, f.*
And the 2 shoulder Blades A'r 2 Balfais, *f. pl. Pal-*
feisiau.

The Shin Bones. Asgwrn y Grimog, *m.*

The Humours of the Body are Suddiau'r Corph yw

Blood, Gwaed, *m.*
Gall, Bustl, *m.*
Milk, Llaeth, *m.*
Phlegm, Llysnafedd, *m.*
Choler, Geri, *m.*
Melancholy. Y Pruddglwyf, neu 'r
Dduegwst, *m.*

Excrements, or Unclean- Carthion neu Frynti i'w
ness to be cast out of fy'rw allan o'r Corph,
the Body, are yw

Sweat, Chwys, *m.*
Spittle, Poeryn, *m. pl. Poerion.*

Snot,
Piss, or Urine,
Dung.

Chwyth Trwyn, *m.*
Pisaw, neu Llesiaw, *m.*
Baw, *m.*

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OF DISEASES.

AM GLEFYDAU.

THE Body is subject to
A Wound,
A Sore, or Ulcer,
A Disease,
Death.
A Wound is caused by
A Stroke,
A Stripe, or Blow,
After a Wound is cured there remains
A Scar.
Diseases are
A Consumption,
A Cough,
An Hydropsy, or Dropsy,
The Fever or Ague,
The Gout,
The Itch,
Madness,
The Plague,
The Stone.

MAER Corphyn dda-
rostyngedig i
Glwyf, *m. pl. t. au.*
Briw, neu Gornwyd, both
m. pl. t. iau, ydd.
Clwyf, *m. pl. t. au, neu*
on.
Marwolaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*
Clwyf a barir gan
Ddyrnod, *f. pl. t. iau.*
Gwialenod, *f. pl. t. au.*
neu Ergyd, m. pl. t.
ion.
Gwedi gwella Clwyf yr
erys
Crachen, *f. pl. Crâch.*
Clefydau yw
Darfodedigaeth, *m. pl. t.*
au.
Peswch, *m.*
Dyfrgwyf, *m.*
Y Dwymyn neu'r Ddyr-
ton, *f.*
Y Gymalwst, *f.*
Y Crafu, *m.*
Cynddaredd, *f.*
Y Plâ, *m.*
Y Garreg, *f.*

D

The Physician for curing Y Physygwr gogyfer a
Diseases, gives Physic. iachhau Clefydau, a
rydd Physygwriaeth.

He also doth Sell Mae ef hefyd yn gwerthu
Medicine, or a Remedy, Cyffeiriau, *m.* neu Fed-
dyginiath, *f. pl. t.* au.

Poison, or an Ointment. Gwenwyn, *m.* neu E-
naint. *m.*

When there is no Dis- Pryd na byddo Cle-
ease, there is Health or fyd, mae Iechyd neu
Welfare, and Strength. Hawddfyd, a Gwr-
ym.

OF THE MIND AND AM Y MEDDWL A'I
ITS AFFECTIONS. SERCHIADAU.

MAN has
A Mind,
A Reason,

And a Will.

The Affections, or Passi- Y Serchiadau, neu An-
ons of the Mind are wydau'r Meddwl yw

Love,
Hatred,
Joy,
Pleasure,
Hope,
Desire,
Fear,
Dread,
Shame,

MAE Dyn yn meddu
ar
Feddwl, *m. pl.* Meddy-
liau.

Rheswm, *m. pl.* Rhesy-
mau.

Ac Ewyllys. *f.*

Cariad, *m.*

Digasedd, *m.*

Gorfoledd, *m.*

Hyfrydwch, *m.*

Gobiaeth, *m.*

Dmuniad, *m. pl. t.* au.

Ofn, *m. pl. t.* au.

Arswyd, *m.*

Cywilydd, *m.*

Anger, or Rage,Llid, neu Gynddeiriôgrwydd, *m.***Envy,**Cynfigen, *f. pl. t. au.***Creatures are affected with want of Food, or Hunger, want of Drink or Thirst.**

Mae Creaduriaid yn cael eu blino gan eisiau Ymborth neu chwant Bwyd eisiau Diod, neu Syched.

Men have Power or Force, Help, or Means, Aid.Mae gan Ddynion allu, neu Nerth, Cymorthwy, neu Foddion, both *m. Cymorth, m. pl. t. iadau.***A Custom, or Manner to do a Work,****A Charge,****Business,****Duty, or Office; which should be done with****Counsel,****Art, or Skill,****Care,****Study,****Labor,****Faithfulness.****From delay to do these Things, cometh Loss or Damage.**

Defod, neu ddull o wneuthur gwaith,

Gorchymyn, *m. pl. t. ion.*Galwad, *f. pl. Galwedigaethau.*Swydd; *f. pl. t. au. yr hon a ddylid ei chyflawnu gyda.*Chyngor, *m. pl. t. ion.*Cywreirwydd, neu Fedrysrydd, *m.*Gofal, *m. pl. t. on.*Astudrwydd, *m.*Trafferth, *m. pl. t. on.*Ffyddlondeb, *m.*

Trwy oedi gwneuthur y pethau hyn, y daw colled neu Niwaid.

OF MEATS AND
DRINKS.

AM FWYDYDD A
DIODYDD.

ALL manner of Provisions of Meat and Drink for Men, is called Food.

POB math o Ddarbod-
aethau o Fwyd a
Diod Gogyfer a Dyni-
on, a elwir lluniaeth neu
Ymborth.

Any thing that is eaten
with Bread, such as
Butter, Cheese; all sorts
of Meat, &c. is called

} Enllyn, *m.*

For eating there is
Bread,
Butter,
Cheese,

Tu ag ut ei fwyta mae
Bara, *m.*
Ymenyn, *m.*
Caws, *sing.* Cosyn, *m.*

There is also for eating
A Pudding,
A Cake,

Mae hefyd at fwyta
Botten, *f. pl. t. au.*
Teisen, *f. pl. t. au. neu*
on.

Pottage, or Broth,
Pap, or Water Gruel.

Cawl, *m.*
Uwd, neu Gawl Dwfr,
both *m.*

Pudding Bag, or Pud-
ding Poke.

Cwd Potten, *m.*

Pudding Pan.

Padell Botten, *f.*

The *Welsh* express the
name of Butcher's
Meat by two Words, as

Mae'r *Cymry* yn enwi
Cigfwyd y Cigyddion
trwy ddau air, megis

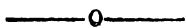
Beef, or Ox's Flesh,
Lamb, or Lamb's Flesh,
Mutton, or Sheep's Flesh,

Cig Eidion, *m.*
Cig Oen, *m.*
Cig Maharen, neu Gig
Defaid, *m.*

Pork, or Hog's Flesh,

Cig Moch, *m.*

Veal, or Calf's Flesh,	Cig Llo, <i>m.</i>
Venison.	Cig Carw. <i>m.</i>
Dainty Dishes.	Danteithfwyd, <i>m.</i> Disglei- diau Moethus.
For Drinking, there is	Gogyfer a'i yfed, mae
Ale. or Beer,	Diod, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, neu Gwrw, <i>m.</i>
Wine, which hath Dregs,	Gwin, <i>m.</i> i ba rai y per-
or Lees.	thyn gwaddod, neu Waelodion.
At a Feast, or a Banquet,	Mewn Gwledd, neu Gy-
a Guest eateth of Dain-	feddach, y Gwestwr a
ties, or good Cheer.	Fwytu Ddanteithion, neu Fwyd da.
Bread is made by a	Bara a wneir gan y
Baker.	Pobydd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion.
Meat is dressed by a	Cig a ddigonir gan Go-
	gydd,
Cook, in a Cook's Shop.	Mewn Cogydd-dy.



OF APPAREL.

AM DDILLAD.

FOR cloathing of the	G	GOGYFER a dill-
Body, the Taylor	adu'r Corph, y Tei-	
maketh with Thread	liwr a wna ag edau a	
and a Needle, of Cloth,	Nodwydd, Wisg o Fre-	
a Garment.	thyn.	
On the Head is worn	Ar y Pen y gwisgir	
An Hat, or Cap,	Het, neu Cwecwll, both	
	<i>f. pl. t.</i> au.	
Or a Periwig.	Neu Penguwch, <i>m. pl. t.</i>	
	au.	

About the Body is worn	Am y Corph y gwisgir
A close Coat,	Cochl Gul, <i>f.</i>
A great Coat,	Cochl Fawr, <i>f.</i>
A riding Coat,	Cochl Farchogaeth, <i>f.</i>
A Cloak,	Mantell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Gown,	Gŵn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gynau:
Breeches,	Clos, <i>m.</i>
Stockings,	Hosanau, <i>sing.</i> Hosan, <i>f.</i>
And a Garter.	Gardys, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
A Shoemaker maketh	Crydd a wna,
A Shoe,	Esgid, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Buskin, or high Shoe,	Coesarn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sock,	Socas,
A Slipper,	Yslopan, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Boot, or Greave.	Botas, neu Goesarf, both, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Spur,	Yspardyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Botton, or Buckle,	Bwtwn, neu Bwcl, both <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Shoe String,	Carrai Esgyd, <i>f. pl.</i> Car- rion Esgid.
A Girdle,	Gwregys <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Fillet,	Talaith, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Sash,	Grwegys Sidan, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwregysau Sidan.
Swadling Band,	Rhwymyn Magu, <i>m. pl.</i>
Swadling Clout.	Rhwymynion Magu. Cewyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>



OF BUILDING.

AM ADEILADAU.

A Building is either
for ordinary Dwell-
ing, as

An House,

A Cot, or Cottage; or for
Grandeur or Strength

A Palace,

A Fort or Castle,

A Tower; or for religi-
ous Worship, as,

A Temple,

An Altar.

For Warmth, Cleanliness
or Health, there is

A Stove,

A Bath, or Bagno,

For Passage they make

A way,

A Path.

For walking there is

A Portico, or Piazza;

A DEILAD sydd naill
ai at aunedd Gyffre-
din, megis

Tŷ, *m. pl.* Tai.

Bwthyn, neu Gaban, both
m. pl. Bwthod Cabnau,
neu er mwyn Ardder-
chawgrwydd, neu Gad-
ernid, megis Llys, *m.*
pl. t. oedd.

Amddiffynfa neu Gastell,
f. m. pl. Amddiffyn-
faoedd, Cestyll.

Twr, *m. pl.* Tyrau; neu
at addoliad Crefyddol,
megis

Teml, *f. pl. t. au.*

Allor, *f. pl. t. au.*

Gogyfer a Greogrwydd,
Syberwyd, neu le-
chyd, mae

Twyndy, *m. pl.* Twym-
dai.

Ymolchfa, neu Chwysdy,
f. pl. Ymolchfaoedd,
Chwysdai,

Gogyfer a mynediad hwy
i *wnant.*

Ffordd, *f. pl.* Ffyrrdd.

Llwybr, *m. pl. t. au.*

Gogyfer a cherdded mae
Rhodfa Golofnog, *f. pl.*
Rhodfeydd Colofnog.

A Court or Yard,	Cyntedd neu Baili. both <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For passage over the Water, there is	I fyned tros y Dwfr, mae
A Bridge.	Pont, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
In a Building there is	Mewn Adeilad mae
A Wall,	Mur, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Column or Pillar.	Colofn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts of the House are	Rhanau o'r Ty ydynt
The Gate,	Y Porth, <i>m. pl. t. Pyrth.</i>
The Door,	Y Drws, <i>m. pl. t. Drysau,</i>
Folding Door:	Drws Plygiedig, <i>m. pl. t. Drysau Plygiedig.</i>
You go over the threshold of the Door, into	Yr vdych yn myned dros Drothwy 'r Drws, i mewn i'r
The Hall,	Neuadd, <i>f.</i>
The Dining Room,	Gwledd-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Inner Room,	Tufewnol-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Kitchen ; near which is the Buttery, or Store- House,	Y Gegin ; <i>f. pl. t. au. ger-</i> law pa un mae'r Ym- menyn-gell, neu Dry- sor-dy,
A Closet, or place for to keep any thing in it.	Cell, neu le at gadw un- rhyw beth yndd.
By a Ladder or Staircase, you go into	Ar hyd Ysgol neu Risiau, yr ewch i'r
The Bed Chamber ; in which is	Ystafell Wely ; <i>f. yn yr</i> hon mae
A Study,	Llyfr-gell, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The Upper Room.	Yr Oruwch-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>

A Room hath	Ystafell a fedd ar
A Roof or Arch.	Gronglwyd, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
An Hearth or Fire Place,	Aelwyd, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
On the outside of the House appears	Tu allan i'r Ty yr ymd-dengis.
A Balcony or Galery,	Llofft-rodfa, <i>f. pl. Llofft-rodfeydd.</i>
The Window,	Y Flenstr, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
The Roof of the House,	Crommen y Ty, <i>f.</i>
The Ridge or Top.	Y Grib neu Nen, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A House is supported by	Mae Ty yn cael ei gyn-nal gan
A Beam,	Drawst, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Rafter.	Ceibren, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Doors have	Drysau a fedd ar
A Post,	Bost, <i>m. pl. Pyst.</i>
A Hinge,	Colyn Dôr, <i>m. pl. Colynion dorau.</i>
A Chain,	Cadwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Bar, or Bolt,	Bollt, <i>f. pl. Byllt.</i>
A Lock, which is opened by a Key.	Clo, <i>m. pl. Cloyon, neu Cloyau yr hwn a agorir âg Allwedd, f. pl. t. au.</i>
Under the House is.	Dan y Ty mae'r
The Cellar.	Seler, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
Out Houses are	Tai allanol yw
A Stall,	Bendy, <i>m. pl. Beudai,</i>
Or Stable,	Neu Stabl, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Barn,	Ysgubor, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Mill,	Melin, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Privy, or House of Office.	Ysgothdy, <i>m. pl. Ysgothdai.</i>

Company of Houses are	Lliaws o dai yw
A Street, or Row,	Heol neu Res, both <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, tri.
A Town,	Tref, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd.
A City.	Dinas, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
To a City or Town, belong	I Ddinas neu Dref y per- -thyn
A Gate,	Porth, <i>m. pl.</i> Pyrth.
A Wall,	Mur, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iau.
Or Walls,	Neu Caerau, <i>sing.</i> Caer, <i>f.</i>
A Market.	Marchnad, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd.
A Building is made by	Adeilad a wneir gan
A Workman, who	Weithiwr, yr hwn
Cutteth	A Dyrr
A Plank,	Blange, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Board, with an	Astell, <i>f. pl.</i> Estyll, â
Ax, or Hatchet.	Bwyall, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
He useth also	Mae ef hefyd yn gwn- eud defnydd o
A Hammer, or Mallet,	Forthwyl, neu Gordd bren, <i>m. f. pl.</i> Mor- thwylion, Gyrdd coed:
A Saw,	Llif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau:
An Hand Saw,	Llaw-llif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
A File,	Durlif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
A Wedge,	Gaing, <i>f. pl.</i> Geingion.
A Square,	Ysgwâr, <i>m.</i>
A Crōw, or Bar,	Bar, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
Glue,	Glud, <i>m.</i>
A Nail, or Pin.	Hoel, neu Bin, <i>f. pl.</i> Hoelion, Pinau.

 (++++++)

OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF. AM DDODREFN TY.

ALL those moveable things of different kinds, necessary for the several uses of a family, are called Furniture, or Household Stuff.

YR holl bethau symudol
o amrywiol fath, ag
sydd yn angenrheidiol.
at amrywiol wasanaeth
Teulu, a elwir, Moddi-
on, neu Ddodrefn Ty.

For dressing of Victuals, Gogyfer a drin Bwyd,
there is mae

A Pot, Crochan, *m. pl. t. au.*

A Cauldron, or Kettle, Callawr, *m. pl. t. au.*

A Frying Pan. Padell Ffrio, *f. pl. Pa-*
delli Ffrio.

For blowing the Fire, At chwythu'r Tân, mae
there is a Bellows. Megin, *f. pl. t. au.*

For taking up Coals, At godi rhesod, mae
A Tong's. Gefail Dân, *f. p. Gefei-*
liau Tân.

For giving Light, there are
At roddi goleuni, mae

A Lamp, Lamp, *f. pl. t. au.*

A Flambeau, or Torch, Canwyll Bÿg, *f. pl. Can-*
wylliau Pÿg.

A Candle; which is put Canwyll; *f. pl. t. au.* yr-
into a Candlestick, or hon a ddodir mewn
Lanthorn. Canwyllbren, neu
Lugorn, *pl. Llugyrn.*

For Sitting upon, there Gogyfer ag eistedd. ar-
are nynt, mae

A Seat, Maingc, *f. pl. Meing-*
ciau.

A Stool,	Ystol, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Foot Stool,	Troed Faingc, <i>f. pl.</i> Troed Feingciau,
A Bench, or Form.	Eisteddfia, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
For Sitting or Leaning on, there are	Tu ag at Eistedd neu Or- phwys arnynt, mae
A Chair,	Cadair, <i>f. pl.</i> Cadeiriau.
A Cushion.	Clustog, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
For Lying or Sleeping on, there are	Tu ag at orwedd a chys- gu arnynt, mae
A Cradle,	Cawell, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bed.	Gwely, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For putting Things upon, there is	Gogyfer a dodi pethau arno, mae
A Table; on which are put	Bwrdd; <i>m. pl.</i> Byrddau, ar ba un y Gosodir
A Table Cloth,	Lliain Bwrdd, <i>m.</i>
A Napkin, or Towel,	Lliain Llaw, <i>m.</i>
A Carpet.	Llawr, neu Fwrdd-len, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawr-leni,— Bwrdd-leni.
For cutting of things, there is	Tu ag at dorri pethau, mae,
A Knife.	Cylllell, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyllyll.
There are for keeping and carriage of things,	Mae gogyfer a chadw a a chario pethau
A Vessel,	Lestr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i>
A Sheath or Case,	Gwain, <i>f.</i>
A Sack or Bag,	Sach neu Ffetan, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Purse.	Côd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Scabbard.	Gwain Clëddyf, <i>f.</i>
Such Vessels as serve for holding any thing,—	Y cyfryw Lestri ag sydd at ddal un rhyw beth,

and are made of Wood,	chwedi eu gwneud o
are,	Goed, yw
A Box,	Blwch, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Coffin or Chest,	Coffr, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Desk,	Ysgrifen Gist, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i>
A Basket.	Pasced, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
Small Vessels for hold-	Llestri bychain at
ing Water, are	ddal Dwfr, yw
A Pitcher or Jug,	Ysten, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bucket or Pail.	Celwrn, neu Ystwc, both
	<i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Vessels for holding Meat	Llestri at ddal Cig neu
or Broth, are	Gawl, yw
A Dish,	Disgl, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Deep Dish or Platter,	Dwblwr, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Trencher.	Pedroglyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
	neu Disgl bren.
Drinking Vessels, are	Llestri at yfed, yw un
any kind of Cups, Bowl	rhyw fath o Gwpan,
or Goblet.	<i>m. pl. t. au.</i> Cawg neu
	Ffiol, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bottle,	Costrel, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Drinking Glass.	Gwydryn diod, <i>m.</i>
A Quart,	Cwart, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Pint.	Peint, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
For the Adornment of a	Er Harddwch Ystafell
Room, there are	mae
Tapestry Hangings,	Croglenni, <i>sing.</i> Crog-
	len, <i>f.</i>
A Picture,	Llun, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i>
An Image,	Delw, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Looking Glass.	Gwydr-ddrych, <i>m. pl. t.</i>
	au.

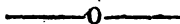
For cleaning of a Room, At lanhau ystafell, maent
they use yn ymarferyd

A Broom, or Beesom. Ysgubell, *f. pl. t. i.*

And they throw over the Ac maent yn taflu dros
Room to keep it clean, lawr yr ystafell, i w
Sand, or Sawdust. chadw yn lan, Dwod,
neu Flawd-llif.

For the holding of Urine, Tu ag at ddal Lleisu,
there is mae

An Urinal, or Chamber- Troeth-lestr, *m. pl. t. i.*
pot.



OF THE COUNTRY, AM Y WLAD,
AND COUNTRY AFFAIRS. GORCHWYLION.

HOUSE and Land out TY a thir allan o Dref
of Town, is the yw y Wlad, *f. pl.*
Country. Gwledydd.

A Country Farm. Fferm, Wladol.

Land is Tir yw

A Court or Plat, Cadlas, *m.*

A Field. Maes, neu Cae, both *m. pl.*
Meysydd, Caeau.

Land for Herbs and Flow- Tir at Lysiau a Blodau
ers is yw

A Garden. Gardd, *f. pl.* Gerddi.

Land for Fruit Trees is Tir at Goed Ffrwythau yw
An Orchard. Perllan, *f. pl.* Pellenni.

Land for Corn is Tir at Lafur yw

Arable Land, or Tir Arddadwy, neu

Land for Plowing. Dir at ei Aredig.

Land for Hay, is A Meadow.	Tir at Wair, yw Gwaun, <i>f. pl.</i> Gweunydd.
Land for Beasts is Pasture Ground.	Tir i Anifeiliaid yw Tir Porfa.
Land is Tilled by An Husbandman.	Tir a Lafarir gan Hwsmon, <i>m. pl.</i> Hws- myn.
The Ploughman, breaks up the Earth with a Plough.	Yr Aradwr, a rwygar i fynnyddaeaf ag Aradr, <i>f. pl.</i> Erydr.
Parts of the Plough are The Plough Tail or handle,	Rhanau o'r Aradr yw Cymen neu Fforch yr Aradr,
The Plough Share, The Coulter.	Swch, <i>f. pl.</i> Sychod, Y Cwlltwr, <i>m.</i>
By the Plough is made A Furrow.	A'r Aradr y troer Cwys, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
The Husbandman soweth Seed,	Yr Hwsmon a haua Had, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
The Ground is made even with an Harrow, or Rake.	Y Tir a wnair yn wastad ag oged, neu Racca, both <i>f. pl.</i> Ogedi, Rhaccanau.
When the Corn looks yellow, then comes the Harvest.	Pan byddo'r yd yn ed- rych yn felyn, yna y daw y Cynhauaf, <i>m.</i>
Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called Hay.	Glaswellt gwedi dorri i lawr, a'i sychu yn yr Haul, a elwir Gwair, <i>f. pl.</i> Gweiriau.

A Garden is looked after Gardd a ddisgwyllir ar
 by the Gardener, who ei hol gan y Garddwr
 maketh for its defence, *m. pl.* Garddwyr, yr
 an Hedge with Thorns, hwn a wna gogyfer
 or Brambles. ai hamddifyn, berth o
 Ddrain, neu Ddryzni.

To husbandry also belong I Hwsmonaeth hefyd y
 perthyn

A Sieve, Gwagr, *f. p. t. au.*
 A Sickle or Scythe, Cryman, neu Bladur,
m. f. pl. t. au, iau.

A Spade, Pâl, *f. pl. au.*
 A Mattock, Caib, *f. pl. Ceibiau:*
 A Shovel, Rhaw, *f. pl. t. iau.*
 A Fork. Pig, *f. pl. t. au.*

For carrying off heavy Gogyfer a chario Pethau
 Bodies, there is trymion, mae

A Cart, or Waggon, Certwyn, neu Fen, *m. f.*
pl. t. i.

For travelling, or going Tu ag at ymdeithio, neu
 a Journey there is fyned i Siwrnau, mae

A Coach or Chariot. Cerbyd, *m. pl. t. au.*

A Coach-man. Cerbydwr, *m. pl. Cerbyd-*
wyr.

To a Coach or Waggon I Gerbyd neu Fen
 belong y perthyn

A Pole, Trostan, *m. pl. t. au.*

An Axle-tree, Echel, *f.*

A Wheel, Troell, *f. pl. t. au.*

A Spoke. Olwyn, *m. pl. t. ion.*



(54)
OF SOCIETIES. AM GYMDEITHIASAU.

M EN join together into	D YNION a unant ynghyd mewn
A Family,	Teulu, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Corporation,	Bwrdeisdref, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Kingdom,	Teyrnas, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A School,	Ysgol, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Church.	Eglwys, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i>
In a Family are	Mewn Teulu mae,
An Husband,	Gwr, <i>m. pl. Gwyr.</i>
A Wife,	Gwraig, <i>f. pl. Gwragedd.</i>
A Lord, or Master,	Arglwydd, neu Athraw, both <i>m. pl. t. i. on.</i>
A Lady, or Dame,	Arglwyddes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Master,	Meistr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i>
A Mistress,	Meistres, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i>
A Man Servant,	Gwas, <i>m. pl. Gweision.</i>
An Handmaid, or Maid Servant.	Llawforwyn, neu Wasanaeth ferch, both <i>f. pl. t. ion, ed.</i>
In a Kingdom are	Mewn Teyrnas mae
A King,	Brenin, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
A Queen,	Brenhines, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
The People.	Y Bobl, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The King hath	Y Brenin a fedd ar
A Crown,	Goron, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Scepter,	Teyrnwialen, <i>f. pl. Teyrnwial.</i>
A Throne,	Gorseddfaingc, <i>f. pl. Gorseddfeingciau.</i>
The People are	Y Bobl dynt
The Nobles,	Y Pendefigion, <i>ing. Penfig, m.</i>
The Commonality,	Y Bobl Gyffiedin.
The Rabble,	Y Werinos, <i>f.</i>

A Company of People is Cymdeithias o Bobl yw
 A Tribe, Llwyth, *m. pl. t. au.*
 A Rout, Torf, *f. pl. t.* Torfeydd:
 A Nation. Cenedlaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

THE SCHOOL:

AM YR YSGOL:

IN a School are
 A Master,

A Scholar:

Men declare their
 thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse.

In Speech there are

A Letter,
 A Syllable,
 A Word.

A Speech is
 A Fable or Tale,
 An History,
 A Joke or Jest,

Fame, or Talk.

Speech written down is Araith gwedi ei scrifenu i
 lawr yw

A Letter, or Epistle.

A Book.

A Book hath

MEWN Ysgol mae
 on. Athraw, *m. pl. t.*

Ysgolhaig, *m.* Ysgolheigion.

Mae Dynion yn cyhoeddi eu

meddyliau trwy

Araith, neu Ymadrodd,
f. m. pl. t. iau, ion.

Mewn Araith neu ymadrodd mae

Llythyren, *f. pl. t. au.*

Sillaf, *f. pl. t. au.*

Gair, *m. pl.* Geiriau.

Araith neu ymadrodd yw

Chwedl, *m. pl. t. au.*

Hanes, *pl. t. ion.*

Digrif-air, *m. pl.* Digrif-eiriau.

Gair da, neu ymddiddan, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Llythyr, neu Epistol, both
m. pl. t. au.

Llyfr, *m. pl. t. au.*

Llyfr a fedd ar

A Writer, or
Author,

Yscrifenydd, *m. pl.* ⁹
ion. neu Awdwr, *m. pl.*
Awdwyr.

A Title,

Titl, *m. pl. t. au.*

A Page.

Tu Dalen, *pl. t. i.*

For Writing, they use

Tu ag Scrifenu, maent
yn gwneud defnydd o

Pen, Ink, and Paper.

Bin, luge, a Phapur.

A Pen hath a Slit, and is
made by a Pen-knife.

Pin yscrifenu a fedd ar
hollt, ac a wneir â chyl-
lell-binau.

They make a Line by a
Rule.

Hwy wnant Linell â
Rheol.

If care is not taken they
make a Fault in Writ-
ing.

Oni chymerir gofal, hwy
wnant gamsyniad mewn
yscrifen.

A Blot.

Dufan, *m. pl. t. au.*

For Correction, the Mas-
ter hath

Tu ag at Geryddu, mae
gan yr

A Rod.

Athraw Wialen.

OF THE CHURCH,

AM YR EGLWYS,

OR,
ECCLESIASTICAL
AFFAIRS.

NEU
ORCHWYLION E-
GLWYSAIDD.

RULERS in the church
are

LYWODRAETH-
WYR tyn yr Egl-
wys yw

Christ,
An Apostle,
A Bishop,
A Priest,

Crist, *m.*
Apostol, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Esgob, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Offeiriad, *m. pl.* Offeiri-
aid.

An Elder,	Henuriad, <i>m. pl.</i> Henu- riaid.
A Deacon.	Diacon, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iaid.
The Worship of God's Religion.	Addoliad Duw yw Crefydd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In the Church, there is	Mewn Eglwys mae Ca-
a Pulpit, out of which	dair ymadrodd, allan
the preacher deliver-	o ba un mae'r pregethwr
eth	yn traethu
A Sermon,	Pregeth ; <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
Or readeth	Neu'n darllen
The Bible,	Y Bibl, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
The Testament,	Y Testament, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
The Gospel.	Yr Eſengyl, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In the Church-yard there	Mewn Mynwent mae
is	
A Grave,	Bedd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au.
A Tomb-stone,	Bedd-faen, <i>m. pl.</i> Bedd- feini.
A Monument,	Bedd-adail, <i>m.</i>
Funeral.	Claddedigaeth, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.

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OF
JUDICIAL MATTERS. YNGHYLCH
MATERION BRAWD-
WRAIDD.

IN Government there	MEWN Llywodraeth
are	mae
A Law,	Cyfraith, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau.
An Example.	Siamp, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au.
In Law there are	Mewn Cyfraith mae
A Judge,	Barnwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Barnwyr.

A Counsellor,**Cynghorwr, m. pl. Cynghorwyr.****A Witness.****Tyst, m. pl. t. ion.****The Judge hath for writing,****Mae'r Barnwr gogyfer ag yscrifenu, yn cadw****A Secretary, or Scribe; for speaking publicly, a Cryer; for executing the Sentence; a Hangman, or Jack Ketch.****Yscrif-raglaw; m. pl. t. iaid, gogyfer a llefaru'n gyhoeddus, Gostegwr; m. pl. Gostegwyr, gogyfer a chyflawnu'r Ddedryd, Dihenyddwr Cyffredin, m. pl. Dihenyddwyr Cyffredin.****The Law inflicteth punishment, on those who are guilty of Vice.****Mae'r Gyfraith yn rhoddî cosp ar y rhei'ny agsydd yn euog o Ddrygioni.****A vicious Deed is****Gweithred ddrygionus yw****A Fault,****Bai, m. pl. Beiau.****A Crime,****Camwedd, m. pl. t. au.****A Villany.****Ysgelerder, m.****A Crime is****Camwedd neu drosedd yw****A Deceit or Cheat,****Dichell, f. pl. t. ion.****A Lie,****Celwydd, m. pl. t. au.****Fraud,****Hoced, m.****Lewdness,****Anlladrwydd, m.****Theft.****Lledrad, m.****Persons guilty of Crimes are****Dynion euog o Droseddau yw****An Adulterer,****Godinebwr, m. pl. Godinebwyr.****A Robber,****Anrheithiwr, m. pl. Anrheithwyr.****A Thief,****Lleidr, m. pl. Lladron.**

A Whore.	Putain, <i>f. pl.</i> Puteiniaid.
Punishments are	Cospedigaethau ydynt.
Exile,	Alltudedd, <i>m.</i>
Death,	Marwolaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Disgrace, or Degrading,	Gwaradwydd, neu Ddif- reiniad, both <i>m. pl. t.</i> iadau, <i>au.</i>
A Fine or Mulct,	Camlwrw, <i>m.</i>
A Prison,	Carchar, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Stripe.	Gwialennod, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Sometimes the	Y Barnwr rai prydiau
Judge giveth Pardon:	A rydd Faddeuant.
They who practice	Yrrhai'ny agsydd yn ym- arfer â
Virtue, will have	Diweirdeb, a dderbyn
A Reward.	Wobryw, <i>f. pl. t. on.</i>
A Reward is	Gwobr yw
Gain,	Elw, <i>m.</i>
A Gift, or	Rhod, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
Glory,	Clôd, <i>m.</i>
Hire, or Pay,	Cyflog, neu Daliad, <i>f. m.</i> <i>pl. t. au.</i>
Honor,	Anrhydedd, <i>m.</i>
Credit, or Game,	Cymmeriad, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Praise,	Canmoliaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Wages,	Hur, <i>f. pl. t. iau</i>
Money.	Arian, <i>m.</i>



OF YNGHYLCH
WARFARE, OR MI-MILWRIAETH, NEU
LITARY AFFAIRS. ORCHWYLLION
RHYFELGAR.

THE joining of the **Y**Cydiad o alluoedd
Forces and Arms of ac arfau llawer yn
many against others, erbyn eraill, a elwir
is called

War,	Rhyfel, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i>
The being without mu- tual Opposition, is	Bod heb un gwrthwyne- biad ynaill o'r llall, yw
Peace.	Heddwch, <i>m.</i>
In Peace, there is,	Mewn Heddwch, <i>mae</i>
Agreement,	Cyttundeb, <i>m.</i>
A League,	Cyngrair, <i>m.</i>
Quiet,	Llonyddwch, <i>m.</i>
Leisure,	Arfod, <i>m.</i>
Play.	Chwarau, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
But in War, there is	Ond mewn Rhyfel, <i>mae</i>
Disagreement,	Anghyttundeb, <i>m.</i>
Danger,	Perygl, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i>
Strife,	Ymryson, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Quarrel,	Ymrafael, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Tumult, or Distur- bance,	Terfysg, <i>m. pl. t. iadau,</i> <i>neu oedd.</i>
An Enemy,	Gelyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i>
A Flight,	Ffoedigaeth, <i>pl. t. au.</i>
Or, Battle,	Neu Frwydr, <i>f.</i>
Stratagem,	Dichell, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i>
Slaughter,	Lladdfa, <i>f. pl. Lladdfeydd</i>
Rain,	Adfail, <i>m.</i>

Destruction,
Want of Provisions,
Or, Penury.

The Conqueror after
the Flight, hath
A Victory,
A Triumph,

And on the other side
there is

Flight.

Military Person, or Per-
sons, belonging to War,
are

A Leader, or Captain,

A Trumpeter,

An Ensigh,

A Soldier,

A Horseman,

A Footman.

The whole Body of Force
is called

An Army.

A Soldier hath, for Of-
fence, or Defence,
Arms or Weapons.

Offensive Arms are

A Club,

Dinistr, *m.*

Diffig Lluniaeth,

Neu, Diodi, *m.*

Y Goresgynwr gwedi'r

Ffoedigaeth, a fedd ar

Fuddugoliaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

Gorfoledd, *m. pl. t. au.*

Ac o'r tu arall

mae

Ffoedigaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

Dynion Milwraidd, neu

Ddynion yn perthynu

i Ryfel, yw

Blaenor, neu Gadpen,
both *m. pl. t. iaid.*

Udgenydd, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Llumanwr, *m. pl. Llu-*
manwyr.

Milwr, *m. pl. Milwyr.*

Gwr March, *m. pl. Gwyr*
Meirch.

Gwr Traed, *m. pl. Gwyr*
Traed.

Holl Gorph y

llu, a elwir

Byddin, *f. pl. t. oedd.*

Mae gan y Milwr, gogy-

fer ag ymysodiad, neu

ymddiffyniad,

Arfau neu Offerynau.

Arfau ymosodwl yw

Pastwn, *m. pl. Pastwnau.*

A Staff or Stick,	Llawffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawffyn.
A Sword,	Cleddyf, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
A Spear or Lance,	Gwaywffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwaywffyn.
A Dart or Javelin,	Piccell neu Waywffon, both, <i>f. pl.</i> Piccellau Gwaywffyn.
A Sling,	Ffon daf, <i>f. pl.</i> ffyn flaf,
An Arrow.	Saeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Bow,	Bwa, <i>m. pl. t. u.</i>
A Quiver of Arrows.	Cawell Saethau, <i>m.</i>
Defensive Arms are	Arfau Ymddiffynol yw
An Helmet, or Head-Piece,	Helmed, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Brigantine, or Coat of Mail,	Llurig, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
A Buckler, or Shield.	Tarian, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>

OF
THE SEA,
OR
NAVAL AFFAIRS.

AM Y
MOR, NEU ORCH-
WYLLION LLYN-
GES'AWL.

A Vessel for passing the Water, of the lesser kind, is	L LESTR, gogyfer a myned tros y Dwfr, o'r rhyw leiaf, yw
A Boat.	Bad, neu Gwch, both <i>m. pl. t. au.</i>
Of the greater kind is	O'r rhyw fwyaf yw
A Ship.	Llong, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i>
Parts of a Ship, are	Rhanau Llong, ydynt
The Keel;	Y Gwaelod, <i>m.</i>
The Stem or Prow,	Y Pen Blaen,
The Stern or Poop,	Y Pen ol, neu y Llywle,
The Helm or Rudder.	Y Llyw, <i>m.</i>

Parts for helping the motion of the Ship, and are made of Wood, are

An Oar,

A Mast.

Parts for helping the motion of a Ship, and are made of Cloath,

Are the Sails.

Sails are

The Main-sail,

The Fore-sail,

The Mizen-sail,

The Top-sail.

The Cross-piece, to which the Sails are fastened, is

The Sail-yard.

For staying of the Ship, there is an Anchor.

There belongeth also to

A Ship,

A Rope,

A Cable or great Rope,

A Pilot or Steersman,

A Seaman, or Mariner,

A Rowcr.

Rhanau at gynorthwyo
symadiad y Llong, a
chwedi eu gwneuthur o Goed, yw

Rhwyf, f. pl. t. au.

Hwylbren, f. pl. t. au.

Rhanau at gynorthwyo
symudiad Llong, a
chwedi eu gwneuthur o Liam, yw

Yr Hwylau, sing. Hwyl, f.

Hwylau ydynt

Yr Hwyl fawr, f.

Yr Hwyl flaen, f.

Hwyl y Llyw, f.

Y Frig hwyl, f.

Y croes-fan, wrth ba un
y siccrheir yr Hwylau,
yw

Yr Hwyl-lath, f.

Gogyfer ag attal y Llong
mae Angor, m. pl. t. au,
neu ion.

Mae hefyd yn perthyn

l Llong,

Raf, f. pl. t. au.

Rhaf Angor, f.

Llong-lywiedydd, m. pl.
t. ion.

Morwr, m. pl. Morwyr.

Rhwyfwr, m. pl. Rhwyfwr.

(*****
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OF TIME.

AM AMSER.

TIME is

An Hour,

A Day,

A Week,

A Month,

A Year,

An Age.

In a Day there is

The dawning of the Day, ~~De~~ Glasiad, neu doriad

or break of Day, y Dydd,

The Morning, Y Borau, *m. pl.* Boreu-
au.

Noon Tide, or Mid Day, Haner, neu Ganol Dydd,

The Evening, Y Diwedydd, *m. pl. t.*
au.The Dusk of the Evening, Y Cyflwrhwr, neu Frig
yr hwyr,The Night, Y Nos, neu Noswaith,
f. pl. Nosweithi.

To-day,

To-morrow, Heddyw,

Yesterday, Y Foru,

The Day before yester- Ddoe,

day, Echdoe,

To-night,

To-morrow Night, Heno,

The last Night, Nos y Foru,

The Night before last, Neithiwr,

Echinos.

In a Week, there are Seven Days, called Mae mewn Wythnos
Saith o Ddiwrnodau,

parai a elwir

Sunday,	Dydd Sŵl, <i>m.</i>
Monday,	Dydd Llŷn, <i>m.</i>
Tuesday,	Dydd Mawrth, <i>m.</i>
Wednesday,	Dydd Mercher, <i>m.</i>
Thursday,	Dydd Iau, <i>m.</i>
Friday,	Dydd Gwener, <i>m.</i>
Saturday,	Dydd Satwrn, <i>m.</i>

The Year is divided into four parts, called

The Spring,	Y Gwanwyn, <i>m.</i>
The Summer,	Haf, <i>m.</i>
The Autumn, or Fall of the Leaf,	Hydref, <i>m.</i>
The Winter,	Y Gauaf, <i>m.</i>

OF ADJECTIVES,
OR,
THE MANNER OF
THINGS,

AM
ANSAWDDIADAU,
NEU
DDULL PETHAU.

A Thing is said to be
Comely, or hand-
some,

Acceptable,
Wonderful,
Vain,
Troublesome,
Whole, or
Broken,

A Thing, as to its weight
is said to be

Heavy, or Grievous,
Light:

DYWEDIR bod Peth
yn Brydwedd, neu'n
lân,

Yn Dderbyniol,
Yn Rhyfeddol,
Yn Wâg, neu'n ofer,
Yn Drallodus,
Yn Gyfan, neu'n
Ddrylliedig.

Dywedir bod peth o ran
ei bwysau .

Yn Drwm, neu'n Fflin,
Yn Ysgafn.

If you compare one thing to another, it is said to
be

Divers, or Various, Yn Amrywiol,
Like, or Yn Gyffelyb, neu'n
Unlike. Anghyffelyb.

A Thing, as to its motion
is said to be Dywedir bod Peth o ran
ei symudiad.

Gentle, Yn Esmwyth,
Strong, Yn Nerthol,
Rarest, Yn Ddyfal,
Swift, Quick, Yn Gyflyn, yn Fywiog,
Slow, Tardy. Yn Bwyllig, yn Hwyrdd-
rwin.

A Sign is said to be Dywedir bod Arwydd:
True, or Yn Wir, neu'n
False, Certain, Anwir, yn Sicer,
Or Doubtful. Neu'n Ansicer.

A Thing, as to its mode
or manner, is said to be ei drefn neu ei ddull,
be

Fit, or Unfit. Yn Gyfaddas, neu'n An-
ghyfaddas.

A part is said to be Great, Dywedir bod Rhan yn
or Little. Faw'r, neu'n Fychan.

Nature is said to be Fruit- Dywedir bod Natur yn
ful, or Barren. Ffrwythlon, neu'n An-
ffrwythlon.

A Thing, as to the time
of its continuance, is Peth, o ran ei barhâd,
sydd yn

New, or Old; Newydd, neu'n Hên:

As to its seasonableness, it
is Oran ei Dymor mae'n
Ddiweddar, neu'n Uddi-

Late, or Lag. hiriol

Ripe, or Unripe. Yn Addfed; neu'n An-
addfed.

THE CARDINAL, OR Y RRIFF NEU Y RRIFF
CHIEF NUMBERS, FEDI PENAF,

ARE YW Y
THESE FOLLOWING. RHAI CANLYNOL.

ONE,
Two,

Three,
Four,

Five,

Six,

Seven,

Eight,

Nine,

Ten,

Twenty,

Thirty,

Forty,

Fifty,

Sixty,

Seventy,

Eighty,

Ninety,

An Hundred,

A Thousand, &c.

These are the Original
Numbers, which tell of
what Number, or in
what Order a Thing is.

For Example, of what
Number, or in what
Order is a Thing!

UN, *pl. t. au.*
Dau, *pl. Deuoedd,*
f. Dwy.

Tri, *pl. t. oedd. f. Tair.*
Pedwar, *pl. t. oedd. f.*
Pedair,

Pump, *pl. t. au.*

Chwech, *pl. t. au.*

Saith, *pl. Seithau,*

Wyth, *pl. t. au.*

Naw, *pl. t. au.*

Deg, *pl. t. au.*

Ugain, *pl. t. au.*

Deg ar Hugain, *pl. t. au.*

Deugain, *pl. t. au.*

Deg a Deugain, *pl. t. au.*

Tri Ugain, *pl. t. au.*

Deg a Thri Ugain, *pl. t.*
au.

Pedwar Ugain, *pl. t. au.*

Pedwar Ugain a Deg.

Cant, *pl. t. oedd.*

Mil. *f. pl. t. oedd.*

Y rhai hyn yw Rhifedf
Gweddidiol, pa rai a
ddywedaant o ba Ni-
fer, neu mewn pa
Drefn y mae l'edf.

Er Siaml, o ba Nifer,
neu mewn pa Drefn y
mae Peth?

The Answer is made by Yr Atteb a roddir gan

The First, or Y Cyntaf, neu'r

The Second, Ail,

The Third, Y Trydydd,

The Fourth, Y Pedwarydd,

The Fifth, Y Pumed,

The Sixth, Y Chwethed,

The Seventh, Y Seithied,

The Eighth, Yr Wythfed,

The Ninth, Y Nawfed,

The Tenth, Y Ddegfed,

The Middlemost, Y Ganol,

The Last, Y Diweddaf,

Things are also, in re- Mae Pethau hefyd, o ran

spect of their Number, en Rhif,

Equal or Even, Yn Gyfartal, neu'n Gyf-

Unequal or Odd, Yn Aghyfartal, neu'n An-

ghyuni er,

Many, or Few, Yn Lawer, neu'n Ychydig.

There are twelve Months, Mae Dwydddeg o Fisoedd

January, Ionawr,

February, Chwefror,

March, Mawrth,

April, Ebrill,

May, Mai,

June, Mehefin,

July, Gorphenhaf,

August, Awst,

September, Medi,

October, Hydref

November, Tachwedd,

December, Rhagfyr.

A Place is said to be Dywedir bod Lle
 Large or Wide, Yn Helaeth neu'n Llydaw
 Narrow or Strait, Yn Gyfyng neu'n Gul.

A Place, dedicated to Lle, gwedi ei gysegru i
 God is sacred, others Dduw sydd yn Sanc-
 are profane. taidd, mae eraill yn ha-
 logedig.

A Thing, as to its Position, Dywedir bod Peth, o ran
 is said to be Conven- ei Sefyllfa, yn Gyfad-
 ent or Cominodious, das neu'n Gyfleus, yn
 Right, or on the Right Iawn, neu ar y de, neu'r
 or Left, with the Face Aswy; â'r Wyneb i fy-
 upward, with the Face nm, â'r Wyneb i lawr:
 downward.

A Body is said to be Hard Dywedir bod Corph yn
 or Soft, Strong or Galed, neu'n Feddal;
 Weak, Hollow. yn Gryf, neu'n Wan,
 Yn Geuawl.

As to its Measure, it is said O ran ei Fesur fe ddywe-
 to be equal to this or dir, ei fod yn gyfartal
 that Thing: as how i'r peth hwn neu Accw;
 big is it? so big as this megis pa cymmaint
 or that. ydyw? cymmaint, a
 hwn neu accw.

It is said also to be Dywedir hefyd ei fod
 Small or Slender, Yn Fychan neu'n Fain.
 Thick or Thin. Yn Drwchus neu'n Dê-
 nau.

As to its Figure, it is said O ran ei Ddull, fe ddywe-
 to be Round, or Square, dir ei fod yn Grwn,
 Strait, or Crooked. neu'n Bedwar ochrog,
 yngymwys, neu'n gam.

A Spirit is said to be Dywedir bod Yspryd yn
 Good, or Bad. Ddrwg, neu'n Dda.

God is said to be Eter- Dywedir bod Daw yn
nal, Dragwyddol.

A Soul is said to be Dywedir bod Enaid, yn
Good, or Gracious. Dda, neu'n Raslawn.

The Light is said to be Dywedir bod Goleuni, yn
Clear, or Bright. Oleu, neu'n Ddisglair.

The Shade is said to be Dywedir bod Cysgod, yn
Dark or Dull. Dywyll, neu'n Bwl.

A Star is said to be Fixed Dywedir, bod Seren, yn
or Steady, or Wan- Sefydlog, neu'n Ddiar-
dering. wadal, neu'n Wiblog.

The Air, is said to be Dywedir bod yr Wybr,
Clear, not Cloudy. yn Ddisglair, nid yn
Gymylog.

The Earth is said to be Dywedir bod y Ddaear,
Dry or Wet. yn Sych, neu'n Wlyb.

Rain is said to be Thick. Dywedir bod Gwlaw yn
Dew.

A Plant is said to be Ten- Dywedir bod Planhigyn,
der, Green, or Dry. yn Dyner, yn Wyrdd,
neu'n Sych.

A Tree is said to be High, Dywedir bod Pren, yn
Tall, or Low. Uchel, yn Dal, neu'n
Isel.

Honey is said to be Pure, Dywedir bod Mêl, yn
not mixed with Wax. Bur, nid yn gymys-
gedig â Chwyr.

An Animal is said to be Dywedir bod Anifail,
Alive or Dead, Yn Fyw, neu'n Farw,
Sound or Well, Yn Ddianaf, neu'n Iach.
Sick or Faint, Yn Glaf, neu'n Esgwan,
Fat or Lean, Yn Dew, neu'n Denau.
Wakeful or Sleepy, Yn Ebro, neu'n Gys-
glyd,

British or Wild. Yn Ddieswm, — neu'n
Wyllt.

A Man's Head is sometimes Bald, his Skin hairy or rough. Mae Pen Dyn rai pry-
diau yn Foel, ei groen
yn flewog, neu'n aiw.

A Man's Countenance is said to be Cheerful, Merry, or Sorrowful, Blithsome, or Kind, Joyful, or Sad. Dywedir bod Wynneb-
pyd Dyn, yn Siwiol,
yn Llawn, neu'n Ath-
rist, yn Llôn, neu'n
Hynaws,
yn Orfoleddus, neu'n
Brudd.

A Man's Face is said to be Beautiful or Ugly. Dywedir bod Wynneb,
Dyn, yn Lân, neu'n
Wrthun.

For want of Sight, a Man is Blind. O ddiffyg yr Olwg, mae
Dyn yn Ddall.

For want of Hearing, O ddiffyg Clybod, yn
Deaf. Fyddar.

For want of Speech, O ddiffyg Parabl, yn
Dumb. Fud.

For want of the Use of his Hands, he is Maimed or Lame. O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei
Ddwylaw, mae ef yn
Anafus, neu'n Glôff.

For want of the Use of his Feet, he is Lame, or Halt. O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei
Draed, mae ef yn
Dingloff.

The Stomach is said to be Hungry, Fasting, or Full, or Satisfied. Dywedir bod y Cylla, yn
Newynog, ar ei Gytll-
wng, neu'n Llawn,
neu'n Ddiwalledig.

A Man, is said to be Po- Dywedir bod Dyn, yn
tent, Able, and Know- nerthol, yn alluog ac yn

Eng. As to his Under-
standing, he is Wise,
Unpolished, Rude, or
Foolish.

Wybodys. O ran ei
Ddealltwriaeth, mae ef
yn Ddoeth, yn Dfwsigl,
yn Ddelffaidd, neu'n
Ynfyd.

As to his Disposition and O ran ei Dymmerau a'i
Manner, he is Foesau mae ef yn

Bold, Valiant,

Hŷ, yn Ddewr,

Mild, Meek,

Yn Fwyn, yn L'ariaidd,

Cruel, Fierce, or Bar-
barous,

Yn Greulon, yn Ffyrnig,
neu'n Giaidd,

Chaste, or Wanton,

Yn Ddiwar, neu'n Anllad,

Pleasant, or Severe,

Yn Ddifyr, neu'n Er-
win,

Honest, or Virtuous,

Yn Gwyr, neu'n Rhin-
weddol,

Covetuous, or Prodigal, Yn Gebyddlyd, neu'n
Afradlon,

Holy, Sober, or Drunk-
en:

Yn Sanctaidd, yn Sobr,
neu'n Feddw.

In his Conversation, he is Yn ei Ymarweddiad,
Just, Friendly. mae ef yn

Gwyr, yn Gariadus.

As to his Society, he is O ran ei Gymdeithias,
Alone, or Associate. mae ef yn Unig, neu'n
Gygymnauth.

As to Action, he is

O ran Gwciuthred, mae ef

Brisk or Cheertul,

Yn Fywiog, neu'n Llawn

Dull or Blockish,

Yn Farwaidd neu'n Hurt
neu'n Bendew,

Slow or Backward,

Yn Hwyrdrwn neu'n
Hwyrthydig.

Sluggish or Lazy, to do Yn Fugrell neu'n Ddiog,
work which is Easy, i wneithur a waith ag
Hard, or Difficult. sydd yn Hlawed, yn
Galed, neu'n Ddyr.

After the Work is done, Gwedigorphen y Gwaith,
 he is Weary, or Tired. mae ef yn Flinedig,
 neu'n Lluddiedig.

As to his Estate, he is O ran ei Gyflwr, mae ef
 Rich or Poor, Yn Gyfoethog, neu'n
 Dlawd,

Free or Freeman, Yn Rhydd, neu'n wr
 Breiniol,

Bond or Enslaved, Yn rhwym neu'n Gaeth-
 was,

Well or Safe, Yn Iach neu'n Ddiogel,
 Prosperous, Yn Llwyddianus.

Happy, Wretched, or Yn Ddedwydd yn Druen-
 Miserable. us, neu'n Resynol.

As to his Age, he is O ran ei Odran, mae ef
 Young or Old. yn iefangc, neu'n Hên.

A Man without a Gar- Dyn heb Wisg, sydd yn
 ment is Naked or Bare. Noeth neu'n Llwm.

To the Sight, a Thing Mae Peth, yn ymddan-
 appears gos i'r Olwg,

White, Yn Wyn,

Black, Yn Ddû,

Blue, Yn Lâs,

Yellow, or Yn Felyn, neu'n

Red. Goch.

To the Taste, it is I'r Archwaeth mae'n

Sweet, Felus,

Bitter, Yn Chwerw,

Sharp or Tart. Yn Sur.

To the Smell, it is I'r Arogl, mae'n

Sweet Cented, or Stink- Beraidd, neu'n

ing. Ddrewllyd.

To the Touch, a Thing is I'r Teimlad, mae Peth

Plain, Yn Wastad;

Smooth,
Rough or Sharp.
Provision is
Dear or Cheap.
Household Stuff is
Clean or Dirty.

Yn Llyfn,
Yn Aiw neu'n Llym.
Mae Lluniaeth
Yn Ddrud neu'n isel Bris
Mae Dodrefn Tŷ
Yn Lau neu'n Frwnt

— 0 —

OF VERBS.

AM FERFAU.

A Thing is said
To be,
To act or do,
Or to suffer.
That which is, uses
To become,
To continue or abide.
To act is
To move,
To frame or fashion,
To form,
To put,
To begin to act.

The actions of God to-
wards the World, are
To create,
To preserve or keep it,
To manage or rule,
To bless or make it happy.

Bodies which give Light
use

DYWEDIR bod Peth
Yn bod,
Yn Gweithredu.
Neu'n dioddef.
Mae'r hyn sydd, yn
Arfer dyfod,
Parhau, neu aros.
Gweithredu yw
Ymsymud,
Furfio neu lunio,
Lluniaethu,
Cyfleu,
Dechrau gweithredu.

Gweithredoedd Duw tu
ag at y Bŷd, ydynt
Ei greu,
Ei gynnal neu 'i gadw,
Ei drefnu neu 'i reoli,
Ei fendithio neu 'i wneud
yn hhapus.

Mae Cyrph ag sydd yn
rhoddi Golcuni yn ar-
fer.

To arise
To shine,
To glitter or twinkle,
Fire uses
To be kindled,
To burn or scorch.

Water uses
To flow or boil up.

A Plant uses
To grow,
To flourish or blossom,
To wither or fade.

An Insect uses
To creep,
Or, as a Serpent
To wriggle,
Or, as a Flea
To skip or jump.

A Bird uses
To fly, to sing :
A Fish, to swim,
A Bullock to low,

A Hog to grunt,
A Sheep to bleat,
An Ass to bray,
An Horse to neigh,
A Lion to roar,
An Wolf to howl,
A Dog to bark.

A Man is said
To be born,
To live,
To feel,

Coedi;
Llewyrchu,
Tywynnu neu' serenu.

Mae Tân yn arfer
Cynnu,
Llosgi neu boethi.

Mae Dŵr yn arfer
Llifo neu ferwi i fynu.

Mae Planhigyn yr arfer
Tyfu,
Blodeuo,
Gwywo neu ddiflanu.

Mae Trych-filyn yn arfer
Ymlysgo,
Neu, fel Sârph
Yn Ymnyddu,
Neu, fel Chwanen
Yn crychneidio.

Mae Aderyn yn arfer
Hedeg, canu :
Pysgodyn yn nosio,
Bystach yn bugynad
neu'n brefu,

Mochyn yn rhochian,
Dafad yn brefu,
Asyn yn bloeddio,
Ceffyl yn gweryru,
Llew yn rhoio,
Blaid yn udo,
Ci yn cyfarth.

Dywedir bod Dyn
Yn cael ei eni,
Yn byw,
Yn teimlo,

To pine or languish, Yn dilhoeni neu'n ny-
chu,

To die. Yn marw.

A Man, by the sense of Sight, uses to see a Thing : Mae Dyn, trwy synwyr yr Olwg, yn gweled Peth :

By the sense of Hearing, to hear : Trwy'r synwyr o Glybod, yn clywed :

By the sense of Smelling, to Smell : Trwy'r synwyr o Arogliad, yn Arogli :

By the sense of Tasting, to Taste : Trwy'r synwyr o Archwaethiad, yn Archwae-
thu :

By the sense of Touch- ing, to Touch. Trwy'r senwyr o Deimlad, yn Teimlo.

A Man with his Head, uses Mae Dyn â'i Ben, yn at-
fer

To nod, Awgrymiaw,

With his Eyes A'i Lygaid,

To Spy, Yn yspio,

To discern, Yn canfod,

To behold or look to. Yn edrych.

With his Mouth, A'i Enau,

To breath, Yn anadlu,

To talk or speak, Yn llefaru neu'n siarad,

To prate or prattle, Yn bragawthan,

To cry out, Yn gwaeddi allan,

To mutter. Yn grwnsial.

When Men speak, they are wont to call, Pan byddo Dynion yn siarad, maent yn at-
ferol o alw,

To say or affirm, Dweud neu gardarnhau,
sicerhau,

To tell, Adrodd, mynegi,

To ask, Gofyn,

To confess or deny. Cyfaddes neu wadu.

When Men do not speak, Pan na byddo Dynion
they are said to be yn siarad, dywëdir eu
bod

Silent, Yn ddistaw,
To hold their peace. Yn cadw eu heddwch.

A Man with his Tongue, Mae Dyn â 'i Dafod, yn
uses arfer

To lick, Lleibio, llyo,
To lap, Llepian,
To suck. Sugno.

With his Teeth, A'i Ddanedd,
To gnaw, Yn deintio,
To champ or chew, Yn bwyta neu'n cnoi,
To bite, Yn cnoi,
To crash or quash. Yn grillian neu'n rhing-
cian.

A Man with his Mae Dyn â 'i Fysedd
Fingers, uses Yn arfer
To crop to pluck. Tocio neu ddiffrigo, di-
wreiddio.

With his Feet, A'i Draed,
To kick, Yn troedio,
To go, Yn myned neu'n cerdded,
To come, Yn dyfod,
To follow. Yn canlyn.

From the Mouth, he uses O'r Genau, mae ef yn ar-
fer

To Spit. Poeri.

From the Bladder, O'r Bladren,
To make water. Yn gwneuthur dwfr.

From the Stomach up- O'r Cylla i fynu, neu'r
wards, or the Guts Coluddion i wared,
downwards,

To vomit,
To break wind,
To dung.

Yn chwydu,
Yn torri gwynt,
Yn tomi.

The several modes of going; are

Yr amrywiol ddull o gerddediad ydynt.

To step or go,
To go a foot-pace,
To walk,
To run.

Camu neu gychwyn,
Myned ar gam,
Rhodiana,
Rhedeg.

If a place be slippery, he is liable

Os bydd lle yn llithrediz, mae ef yn ddarostyn-gedig.

To slide or slip,
To rush or stumble.

I lithro,
I rhythro neu i gwympo.

A Man, as to his gestures, or different postures of

Dyn, o ran ei funudiau, neu wahanol ffurfiau

Body, is said

Corph, a ddywedir ei fod

To rise,

Yn codi,

To stand,

Yn sefyll,

To stretch,

Yn ymystyn,

To bend,

Yn plygu,

To lean,

Yn pwyso ar,

To sit,

Yn eistedd,

To fall,

Yn cwympo,

To lie along,

Yn gorwedd ar ei hyd,

To lie down,

Yn gorwedd i iawr,

To cling or cleave to,

Yn ymllynu wrthi,

To hang.

Yn hongian.

If a Man moves a thing, he is said

Os b dd Dyn yn symud peth, dywedir ei fed

To stir or rise it,

Yn ei syflyd neu yn ei godi,

To shake,

Yn ei siglo,

To turn,
To rub it,
To send or sling,

Yn ei droi,
Yn ei rwbio,
Yn ei anfon neu'n eiddafu,

To cast it away,
To lead,
To thrust,
To drive,
To draw,
To lift or take it up,

Yn ei fwrw ymaith,
Yn ei arwain,
Yn ei wthio,
Yn ei yrru,
Yn ei dynu,
Yn ei godi neu'n ei gymeryd i fynu,

To bear, or

Yn ei ddwyn, yn ei gynat neu'n

To carry it.

Ei gario.

A Man hath power
To know or understand,
To remember,
To will.

Mae gan Ddyn allu
I wybod neu i ddyall,
I gofio,
I ewyllysio.

Actions of the Under-
standing and Judgment are

Gweithrediadau'r dyall
a'r Synwyr yw

To consider,
To meditate,
To know,
To judge,
To approve or like,
To condemn,
To think,
To believe,
To doubt,
To trust.

Ystyriaid,
Myfyrio,
Gwybod,
Barnu,
Cymmeradwyo neu hoffi,
Euog farnu,
Meddwl,
Credn,
Petryso,
Ymddiried:

Passions of the Mind,
cause men

Anwydau'r Meddwl, a
barant i ddynion.

To love,
To favor,

Garu,
Achlesu, noddi,

To hate,
To rejoice,
To hope,
To desire or covet,
To fear or to dread,

Gashau,
Ymlawenhau.
Obeithio,
Ddymuno neu chwenych,
Ddymuno am, deisyfu
am,

To wish for,
To be angry,
To wonder,
To be alarmed,
To despise,
To scorn.

Ofni neu ddychrynu,
Ddiglloni,
Ryseddu,
Gywilyddio,
Ddirmygu,
Ddiystyru.

We give sign of joy when
we laugh.

Yr ydyn yn rhoddi r-
wyddion o lawenydd,
pan byddom yn chwer-
thin,

Of sorrow, when we
Weep,
Mourn,
Bewail,
Or groan.

O dristwch, pan byddom
Yn wylo,
Yn galaru,
Yn cwynfan, yn cwyno,
Neu'n griddfan.

Of fear, when we
Tremble or wax pale.

O ofn, pan byddom
Yn crynu neu'n myned
yn laswyn.

When a Man wants
Meat, he is said to be
hungry.

Pan bo Dyn mewn dif-
fyg Bwyd, dywedir ei
fod yn newynog.

When he wants Drink,
To be thirsty or dry.

Pan bo mewn diffyg
Diod, ei fod yn syche-
dig.

So when he is hungry,
he uses to eat; as he
uses to drink, when
he is thirsty.

Fellu pan bo'n newynog,
mae'n arfer bwyta;
megis ag y mae yn arfer
ysfed, pan bydd yn sy-
chedig.

Good things are said to Dywedir bod pethau da
be pleasing. yn boddhau.

Bad things use Mae pethau drwg,

To hurt, Yn arfer newidio,

To be painful, to pain, Blino, poeni,

To affright, Brawychu,

To trouble or disturb, Trallodi, aflonyddu,

To be harmful, to harm. Drygu.

A Man, as to his possession, is said to have something : but if he has nothing, he is said to be empty, to want, or need. Dyn, o ran ei feddiant, a ddywedir ei fod yn meddu ar ryw beth : ond os na bydd ganddo ddim, dywedir ei fod yn wag, mewn diffyg, neu mewn eisiau.

That which he hath, he is wont Yr hyn ag sydd ganddo, mae'n arfer.

To use, Ei ddefnyddio,

To enjoy, Ei fwynhau.

That which he dislikes, Yr hyn ag mae'n ei gashau, mae'n arfer

he uses Ei gynewid;

To change, Ei adael yn llonydd,

To let alone, Ei adaw neu ei wrthod.

To leave or forsake. A Man, as to his Business, is said to be able Dyn, o ran ei Alwedigaeth, a ddywedir ei fod yn abl

To study, Iastudio,

To labor, I weithio neu drafferthu,

To dare or venture, I anturio,

To get or obtain. I enill neu gyrraedd.

As it is his Duty, to try, Megis ag mae'n Ddyled-
or seek after ; all the swydd arno, brofi ;—
lawful means of liv- neu gesio ar ol, pob

ing; he ought also
to beware, be cautious,
to serve, or de-
serve.

moddion cyfreithlon o
fywoliaeth,
fe ddylai hefyd, wili-
ed, bod yn ochelgar,
wasanaethu, haeddu
bodd.

Therefore he ought to Gan hynny fe ddylai gy-
consult. dymgyngori, ymgyn-
gori.

It is the business of a Galwad Physygywr yw
Physician to heal or meddyginiacthu neu ia-
cure. chau.

It is the business of a Galwad Cogydd, yw trin
Cook do dress meat. bwyd.

When a Man eats a meal, Pan byddo. Dyn yn bwy-
if in the morning, he ta pryd o fwyd, os yn y
is to breakfast, if at borau, dywedir ei fod
noon. to dine, if at yn torymprydio, os ar
night, to sup. haner dydd, yn cini-
supera.

It is the business of a Tay- Gorchwyl Teiliwr yw
lor

To sew,

Gwnio,

To patch.

Clytio.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl yr Adeiladydd
Builder to build. yw adeiladu.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl Bugail yw
Shepherd

To feed,

Porthi,

To milk,

Gedro,

To clip, to shear.

Brig dori, cneifio.



It is the business of a Gorchwyl yr Hwsmon
Husbandman yw

To sow, Hau,
To reap or mow, Medi neu ladd,
To grind. Malu neu falurio.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl yr Aradwr yw
Plowman to plow. aredig neu arddu.

It is the business of a Gar- Gorchwyl y Garddwr
dener yw

To plant, Planu,
To dig. Palu neu geibio.

It belongs to the Master Mae'n perthyn i Feistr
of a Family Teulu

To call for or require, Alw am neu ofyn,
To bid or command, Erchi neu orchymmyn,
To forbid, Warafyn neu wahardd,
To bid or invite. Wahodd.

It is the business of a Gorchwyl Brenin yw
King to reign, teyrnasu,

To govern, Llywodraethu,
To establish. Sefydlu neu gadarnhau.

It is the duty of a School- Dyledswydd. Ysgolfeistr
master yw

To teach the Scholar, Addysgu yr ysgolhaig,
To admonish him, Ei rybyddio,
To advise him. Ei gyngori.

If he does well, Os bydd yn gwneud yn
iawn,

To praise or commend Ei glodfori neu ei gan-
mol.

If he does amiss, Os bydd yn gwneud ar-
fai,

To threaten or punish Ei fygwth neu ei gospi.
him.

It is the duty of a Scholar Dyledswydd Ysgolhaig

To learn,	Dysgu,
To imitate,	Dynward,
Duly to regard,	Sylwi yn ddiesgeulus,
To fear or to stand in awe.	Ofn, sefyll mewn parchedig ofn,

There are several actions Mae amryw weithre-
which men have in doedd yn perthyn i
business, as to draw wa- ddynion mewn gal-
ter, wadigaeth, megis tynu
dwfr,

To wash,	Golchi,
To pour out,	Tywallt allan.
Divers things	Amrywiol o bethau
To number,	I'w cyfri,
To gather or choose,	I'w cynnull neu i'w dew- is

To mix or mingle,	I'w cymmysgu,
To join,	I'w cydio,
To scatter,	I'w gwasgaru,
To divide,	I'w rhanu,
To distribute or give out,	I'w dosbarthu neu eu rhoi allan,

To cut,	I'w tori,
To cleave,	I'w hollu neu eu gwaha- nu,

To smite or break,	I'w taro neu i'w cynnal,
To prick,	I'w brathu neu eu swm- bylu,

To strangle,	I'w llindagu,
To kill,	I'w lladd,
To thump or knock,	I'w passio neu eu taraw,
To break,	I'w dryllio,
To burst,	I'w rhwygo,
To press or squeeze,	I'w gwasgu,

To sweep or brush, I'w ysgubo neu eu g
hau,

To purge or cleanse, I'w coethi neu eu pu

To rub, I'w rhwbio,

To adorn, I'w haddurno,

To polish, I'w caboli neu eu ll
hau,

To paint, I'w lliwio neu eu pa
tio,

To write. I'w ysgrifenu.

Things that are loose, Pethau ag sydd rhy
Men use on, mae Dynion
arfer

To bind, Eu rhwymo,

To gird; Eu gwregysu neu
clymmu,

To hoop. Eu cylchio.

They use also, to loose Maent yn arfer hie
that which is bound; dattod yr hyn sydd
to open, that which is rhwym; agoryd,
shut; to shut, that hyn sydd ynghau
which is open; and to cau, yr hyn sydd
shew, that which is agored; a daugos
hid. hyn sydd yn guddi
ig.

Also to prop or support, Hefyd ategu neu gyni
things that are hang- y pethau ag sydd
ing, or ready to fall. hongian, neu'n ba
i gwympo.

If Men do a thing often, Os bydd Dynion yn g
they are said neud peth yn fyn
dywedir eu bod

To exercise, Yn ymarferyd ag ef,

To use, or to be accus- Wedi ymgynnefno
tomed to it. ef.

(86)
PHRASES. RHYDDIAITH.

P UT my Horse in the Stable,	D ODWCH fy nghef-fyl yn y Stabal.
Give him Hay,	Rhoddwch iddo Wair.
Give him Oats,	Rhoddwch iddo Geirch.
Take him to the Water.	Cymerwch ef i'r Dwfr.
Can I have Lodging here this Night?	A allaf gael Llety yma heno?
What can I have for Supper?	Beth a allaf gael i Super?
Bring me some Water.	Rhoddwch i mi beth Dwfr.
Give me the Bread.	Rhoddwch i mi y Bara.
Give me the Cheese.	Rhoddwch i mi y Caws.
Give me the Butter.	Rhoddwch i mi'r Emen-yn.
Bring me the Ale.	Rhoddwch imi ddiod.
Bring me a Bottle of Wine.	Rhoddwch imi Botel o Win.
Have you got any Wine?	A oes genych unrhyw Win?
Have you got any Brandy?	A oes genych beth Brandy?
Makeme a Glass of Brandy and Water.	Gwnewch i mi Lassaid o Frandi a Dwfr.
Get my Bed ready.	Dodwch fy ngwely yn barod.
What have I to pay?	Beth sydd arnaf i dalu?

Errata.

Page 4, Line 32, instead of ddechreua, read ddechreuad.

— 5, — 8, instead of Mygfeudd, read Mygfeydd.

— 6, — 12, instead of Thuder, read Thunder.

Page 13, Line 17, instead of Winwdden, read Winwydden.

—23, —25, instead of Ceiligod, read Ceiliogod.

—25, —35, instead of Pysgotia, read Pysgotai.

—26, —12, read o before Eidionau.

—27, —29, dele t. and od, after the word Cwningen, and read Cwningod.

—29, —1, instead of nnumber, read number.

—30, —12, instead of Adnlt, read Adult.

—31, —19, and 28, instead of l, read t.

—34, —20, instead of Cendod, read Ceudod.

—39, —1, instead of Llesiaw, read Lleisw.

—44, —20, instead of Gsreogrwydd, read Gwresogrwydd.

—51, —8, instead of Lleisu, read Lleisw.

—60, —10, instead of o'r llall, read i'r llall.

—61, —31, instead of ymosodwl, read ymosodawl.

—62, —8, instead of ffyn flafl, read ffyn tafl.

—64, —18, instead of Cyflwrhwr, read Cyflwchwr.

—65, —20, instead of Brydwedd, read Brydweddol.

—66, —22, instead of Ran, read Rhan.

—80, —13, instead of ydyn, read ydym.

FINIS.

A
WELSH GRAMMAR;

OR, A
BRIEF INTRODUCTION

TO THE
Antient British Language.

.....
BY THOMAS RICHARDS.
.....

Eu Ner a folant,
Eu haith a gadwant.
Eu tira gollant,
Ond gwyllt Wallia.

~~~~~  
**MERTHYR:**

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WILLIAMS, IN THE  
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.....  
1804.





A BRIEF  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
W E L S H,  
OR,  
ANTIEN BRITISH LANGUAGE.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Letters.*

THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O  
P Ph R S T Th U W Y.

THE SMALL LETTERS.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i l ll m n o p ph r s t  
th u w y.

THE Alphabet consists of *thirteen* single, and *seven* double Consonants, and *seven* Vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, w, y.

Of the Consonants, *nine* are mutable, viz, b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r, (which, when radical, is ever attended with h) and t.

The J Consonant or Jod, the K, Q, X, and Z, are properly no *Welsh* Letters; nor are they wanted in Words purely Welsh. In writing exotic Words, instead of J we use Si, as Siencin, Siercin, and, and sometimes I, pronounced as Y, in Yet, yes, as Iago, Ioan, James, John. We express the



sound of K by C, as **Abaccuc** ; of Q by Cw, as **Cwestiwn** ; of X by Cs, as **Soniwn am danat Pölycsena, ail, &c.** Ecstro berth ac ystryw bâr.—**William Llyn.** Instead of Z, we sometimes use S, as **Sadoc mâb Immer, Zadok the Son of Immer.** **Nehem. iii. 29.** or retain the Z, as **Ezra, Ezeziel.**

Of the seven Vowels four are mutable ; a, e, o, w, as **paladr, pelydr ; castell, cestyll ; ffordd, ffyrdd, bwch, bychod.**

The Diphthongs, or union of two Vowels, are twenty-two, and the Triphthongs seventeen.

| DIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES. | DIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ae,         | aeth.     | iw,         | lliw,     |
| ai,         | rhai.     | iy,         | iyrechod. |
| au,         | aur.      | oe,         | oedd.     |
| aw,         | llaw.     | oi,         | troi.     |
| ei,         | deigr.    | ow,         | ffowch.   |
| eu,         | lleuad    | uw,         | DUW.      |
| ew,         | llew.     | wa,         | gwan.     |
| ia          | far.      | we,         | gwên.     |
| ie,         | ierthi.   | wi,         | gwin.     |
| io,         | lôr.      | wo,         | gwobr.    |
| iu,         | luddew.   | wy,         | gwynn     |

| TRIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES.     | TRIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| iae,         | cyffelybiaeth | wau,         | gwau.     |
| iai,         | anghyfaith.   | waw,         | gwawr.    |
| iau,         | doniau.       | way,         | gwayw.    |
| iaw,         | cyfawn.       | wel,         | gwein.    |
| iei,         | ieithydd.     | weu,         | gweunydd  |
| ieu,         | ieuaf.        | wiw,         | gwiw.     |
| iow,         | cyfiwnach     | wow,         | gwowdydd  |
| wae,         | chwaer.       | wyw,         | gwywo.    |
| wai,         | chwain.       |              |           |

Of the Diphthongs four are mutable ; ae, ai, au, aw ; and sometimes ei.

Instead of Ai, the Antients writ Ei; and for Au, Eu.

In South Wales they use Ou instead of the Au, of North Wales; as Our, for Aur, Gold; Houll, for Haul, Sun.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Pronunciation of the Welsh Letters.*

**A**, Is pronounced as A English in Man, Pan, Lad, Bad : And when circumflexed. as in Dame, Pale, Ale.

**B**, as B English.

**C**, as K English, or as C in Can, Caue, Come : Never as in Cedar, City, Cistern.

**Ch**, as x Greek rightly pronounced ; and being a Radical, is ever attended with w.

**D**, as D English,

**Dd**, as Th English, in this, thou, that.

**E**, accented, as E English, in Men, Ten, Bed ; Circumflexed, as Ea, in Bear, Fear, Tear.

**F**, as V Consonant English.

**Ff**, as F English.

**G**, as g English, in Gain, Get. Go.

**Ng**, as Ng in the English, King, Ring, Thong, Strong.

**H**, as H in the English, Hand, Hind. Note, that some had rather call this an Auxiliary, than a Letter ; because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonants, as ch, ph, th ; or the following Vowels, as ha, he, &c.

**I**, as Ee in the English, Bee, Tree ; ori, in Rief, Ring, Thing.

L, as L English, in Law, Love, Low.

Ll, is L aspirated, and has a Sound peculiar to the Welsh. It is pronounced, by fixing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and breathing forcibly through the jaw teeth on both sides, but more on the right ; as if written in English, Llh.

M, as M English.

N, as N English.

O, acuted, as O in gone : Circumflexed, as O in in Bone.

P, as P English.

Ph, as Ph English, in Philosophy, Physic, &c. The true difference betwixt ff, and ph, is, that we write with ff, either such words as are purely British, as Ffon, a Staff ; Ffaun, a Den ; Ffordd, a Way ; Ffelaig, a Chieftain, a Prince : Or such Words as are derived from Latin Words written with F, as Ffŷdd, Faith ; Ffynnon, a Fountain ; Ffurf, a Form ; Ffenestr, a Window ; perfffaith, perfect ; but we write with Ph either such British Words as have the Radical P changed into the Aspirate Ph, as Tri-phen, three Heads, from Pen, a Head ; or when the Greek Phi, or Hebrew Af, are to be expressed, as Philosophydd, Philemon, Ephesiaid, Phinehas, Pharaoh ; for it would be absurd to write these Words, Triffen, Ffiosoffydd, Ffilemon, Effesiaid, Ffinehas, Ffaraoh.

R, as R English ; and, when a Radical, is always aspirated, and is then written rh.

S, as S in the English, Savour, Sense.

T, as T English.

Th, as Th English, in Thick, Thought, Month.

U, as I English, in This, Bliss : If circumflexed, as ee, in Queen, Screen, Green.

W, as O in the English, To, Who, : If circumflexed, as oo, in Boon, Root, Soot, Boot.

**Y**, in the Penultima, Antepenultima, &c. as **U** in the English, Turn, Hunt, Further, Sturdy; or as **i**, in Bird, Third: In the Ultima or Monosyllables, as **i** in the English, Tin, Thin, Skin, Trim, (except these Monosyllables, **Y**, ydd, ym, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn; which sound **Y**, as in the Penultima); and if circumflexed, as **ee**, in the Engl. meek, seek. You have both Sounds in the Words Hynny, ystyr, llythyr, myfyr, pybyr, &c. The constant Sound of **Y**, in the Penultima, &c. and its ordinary Sound in the Ultima, are both exemplified in the single Word, Sundry.

The Accent is, in all Welsh Words, either on the last, or penultima Syllable; never on the Antepenultima: But it is much more frequently on the Penultima; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Concerning the Variation of Initial Letters in Welsh.*

**SUCH** Words as begin with mutable Consonants, viz. **b**, **c**, **d**, **g**, **ll**, **m**, **p**, **r**; and **t**, in their primary use, change these their radical initial Letters, as Occasion shall require, and according to the Effect, which the Words preceding have on them, as follows.

Words primarily beginning with **C** have four initials, viz. **C**, **ch**, **g**, **ng**; as **Câr** agos, a near Kinsman, **ei châr**, her Kinsman; **ei gâr**, his Kinsman; **fy nghâr**, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with **P** have likewise four, **P**, **b**, **mh**, **ph**; as **Pengâr**, a Man's Head,

ei ben, his Head; fy nhên, my head; ei phen, her head.

Words that have T in their primary use, have also four Initials, T, d, nh, th; as Tâd y plentyn, the Child's Father; ei dâd, his Father; fy nhad, my Father; ei thad, her Father.

Words beginning with B have three, B, f, m; as Bara cann, Manchet-Bread; ei fara, his Bread; fy mara, my bread.

Words beginning with D have likewise three, D, dd, n; as Duw trugarog, a merciful God; ei Duw, his God; fy Naw, my God.

Words beginning with G have also three, viz. G, ng, w; and the first Vowel in the Word, casting away the g; as Gwâs ffyddlon, a faithful Servant; fy ngwâs, my Servant; ei wâs, his Servant.

Words beginning with Ll have but two Initials, Ll, l; as Llaw wenn, a white Hand; ei law, his Hand.

Words beginning with M have likewise but two, M, f; as Mam dirion, a tender mother; ei fain, his mother.

Words beginning with Rh have also two, viz. Rh, r, as Rhwyd lawn, a full Net; ei rwyd, his Net.

Note, That M and N also, are aspirated in South Wales; as ei mham, her mother; ei nhai, her Nephew.

This variation of the Initial Letters is always regular, and constantly betwixt Letters of the same Organ of Pronunciation; for a Labial Letter is never changed to a Dental, nor a Dental, to a Labial, &c.

Adverbs, being formed of Adjectives, become such, by putting Yn in Opposition to the Adjectives, which change their mutable Initial Conso-

nants into their soft ; as Da, (Adjective) good ; Yn dda, (Adverb) well ; Mwyn, (Adj.) kind ; Yn fwyn, (Adv.) kindly.

Initial Vowels are also capable of occasional Changes. Some of changing one Vowel into another ; as Aberth, a Sacrifice, pl. Ebyrth ; Attal, to stop ; Ettyl, he will stop ; &c. And all, of taking the Aspirate h before them after the Pronoun sing. Ei, when of the feminine Gender ; and the pl. Pronouns Eu, their ; and Ein, our ; and the Affix'm ; as, Oedran, Age ; ei hodran, her Age ; Amser, Time ; eu hamser, their time ; Anadl, Breath ; ein hanadl, our Breath ; Arglwydd, Lord ; i'm Harglwydd, to my Lord, &c. which Diphthongs also are ; as Eiddo, one's own ; ei heiddo, her own, &c.

\* \* I must here caution the Reader, that, in seeking for Words in a Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical Initials.

#### C H A P. IV.

##### *The Parts of the Welsh Tongue are Eight.*

|                          |              |                          |                |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Enw, Noun,               | { declined } | Not bannog, Article.     | { undeclined } |
| Rhagenw, Pronoun,        |              | Rhagterf, Adverb,        |                |
| Gair, or Beri, Verb,     |              | Cysylltiad, Conjunction, |                |
| Rhair-gynneriad, Partic. |              | Arddodiad, Preposition.  |                |

The Interjections are ranked with the Adverbs.

##### *Of the Noun.*

##### AND, FIRST OF ITS CASES.

**A**S to the Cases, there is but one Termination throughout the Singular Number, and another in the Plural ; so that they are only distinguished by Prepositions set before them or in their Construction ; varying their Initial Letters, if mu-

table, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words ; as *Tŷ*, an House ; *dodrefn fy nhŷ*, the Furniture of my House ; *i'w dŷ*, to his House ; *prynodd dŷ*, he bought a House ; *O dŷ*, O House ; *allan o'i thŷ*, out of her House.

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C H A P. V.

Of the Numbers.

WELSH Nouns have ordinarily but two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

We seem also to use the Dual, in expressing some Parts of an Animal that are Pairs, *viz.* when *Dwy* or *Deu*, (two, or both) may be compounded with a Substantive ; as *Dwyglust*, *deudroed*, *dwy-law*, *deulin*, two (or, both his or her) Ears, Feet, Hands, Knees.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with Numerals, instead of the plural, use the Singular Number : As *Wythnyn*, Eight Men ; *pymtheg gwraig*, fifteen Women ; *can-march* or *can march*, an hundred Horse ; *Deugain nos*, forty Nights ; Gen. vii. 5. *deugain niwrnod*, forty Days ; *ibid.* *pedwar ugainwr*, fourscore Men, 2. Kings x. 24.

Some Substantives want the Singular Number ; as *Gwartheg*, Cattle ; *Rhieni*, Parents. Others want the Plural ; as *Bara*, *halen*, *ymenyn*, *llaeth*, *newyn*, *syched*, *eiry*, *ieuengctyd*, *henaint*, *gwaed*, *cryfder*, *gwycheder*, *haelioni*, *dewrder*, *llawenydd*, and the like.

Also Nouns ending in *rwydd*, *dra*, *ni*, *wch*, *ant*, *awd*, and most in *i*, as *caledi*, *culi*, *brynti*, &c.

And the Names of Metals, as *Aur*, *arian*, *prêa*, *haiarn*, *alcan*, *elydn*, *efydd*, *elydr*.

Also most Diminutives, as dynŷn, bryncyn, &c. and all proper Names.

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C H A P. VI.

*Of the forming of Plurals in a Noun Substantive, which we call Enw cadarn, a strong or stable Noun, because it stands of itself.*

**T**HE Plurals of Substantives are formed of their Singulars in three Manner of Ways.

First, By adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the Singular.

Secondly, By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of Monosyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs of both the Ultima and Penultima of Polysyllables, into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

Thirdly, By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singular; and adding to the termination too.

But before we treat of each of these Ways in particular, it is requisite to know the various Syllables usually added to the Singulars of Substantives, to render them Plurals; which are these that follow:

Au, and iau, is the most common Termination of all; as tad, pl. tadau; baich, pl. beichiau. The Antients writ eu instead of au; and so it is most commonly pronounced still in South Wales.

Ion is also very frequent, especially in Adjectives and Participles; as Cyngor, Counsel, pl. cynghorion; main, slender, pl. meinion; gweledig, visible, pl. gweledigion.

Oedd is likewise very common; Nef, pl. neoedd; ynys, pl. ynysyoedd. These, in the Poets



end sometimes in Edd, ynysedd, llysedd, tiredd, liaweredd; as Nadredd yn gorwedd yn gerth.— M. H. T. Dyre i'n gwlad, dŵr iawn glêdd, Dyr-naswr, drwy ynysedd. Iolo.

Laid is likewise the Termination of many; as eog, pl. eogiaid; hebog, pl. hebogiaid; cyffyllog, pl. cyffyllogiaid.

Od is common to many, and is used generally of Animals; as llinos, pl. llinosod; mwyalch, pl. mwyalchod, which makes also mwyelch; cryhrod, ysgyfarnogod, draenogod, bychod, bythod.

Ydd is also the Termination of many; bron, pl. bronnydd bro, pl. broydd: So, rhosydd, ffosydd, corsydd, nentydd, afonydd.

Edd; as ewin, pl. ewinedd; bŷs, bysedd dant, dannedd.

I; as tref, trefi, which makes also trefydd, and sometimes poetically trefoedd; men, menni; saer, sacri; eglwys, eglwysi, which forms also eglwysydd: prophwydi, merthyri.

Aint; as Gôf, Gofaint, which is likewise gofion; nai, neiaint; câr, ceraint, which is also cerynt; Ysgwier da ei gerynt, ysgwieriaidd wisg ariant. L. G.

Ed; as merch, pl. merched; prŷf, pryfed.

En; as Ych, ychen. Ni thyn men nac ychen gwaith. L. G.

Adon is added to gordderch, as gordderchadon. And the Antients said dyniadon, from the singular dŷn.

Yr; as gwayw, pl. gwaywyr and gwewyr; cefnder; cefndyr, cyfylder, cyfyrdyr; brawd, brodyr; as Brodyr a chefyndyrichwi. Which is also broder; as Ei dri broder a'm ceryn. L. Gl. O bedwar broder eres. L. G.

*But these four last Terminations are used only in these Words, or a few others.*

Gwartheg pl. is an Anomal, and is used of the Species; as gwartheg a cheffylau; and of the Sex; Ychen a gwartheg.

Some have a double Termination Plural; as Trefi, and trefydd; eglwysi, and eglwysydd; llais, lleisiau; and once lleision. Wrth weled dignified-  
tôn, Y gôg lās ddigoeg leision. D. G.

Ach, achau, and achoedd. Achau y tād, o chaid dýdd, Achoedd Efa ferch Dafydd. L. G.

Aber, makes aberoedd now, antiently ebyr. Calan hyddfref tymp dýdd yn edwi, Cynnwrff yn ebyr, llýr ynllenwi. P. M. Megis twrf ebyr yn llýr llawn. C.

#### C H A P. VII.

*Of the forming of the Plural, by adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the Singular.*

**A**N Addition is either of a Letter, or of a Syllable. The only Letter that is added alone is i; as ffenestr, ffenestri; rhes, rhesi; perth, perthi. So Rhenti, llestri, menni: Saer, saeri; maen, maeni, which makes also main; gwe, gwei, which makes also gweoedd; llo, lloi, and lloau, and lloiau.

Words ending in a, become Plurals by adding the Syllable au, as Bwa, a Bow, bwa-au; coppa, the Top or Summit of a Thing, coppa-au; cymmanfa, an Assembly, cymmanfa-au. But for the more easy Pronunciation, one a is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other a lengthend to the Sound of a double a; as Bwâr, coppâu, cymmanfau, &c. yet the double a is also sometimes retained, as

Bwaau a chŵn buain Sy iw rhoi lle bo cwrw y rhain.  
G. O.

Some Words ending in a make their Plural by adding another Syllable; cynnulleidfa, pl. cynnulleidfaeodd; tyrfa, tyrfaeodd; porfa, porfeydd.

Every Addition makes the Plural longer by one Syllable than the Singular, as tad, tadau; mam, mamau; cadach, cadachau; tir, tiroedd; hoel, hoelion; ysgyfarnog, ysgyfarnogod.

Monosyllables, which have the Vowel e with a Consonant after it, become Plurals by adding a Syllable, as: uerch, merched; pen, pennau:— And some Nouns of many Syllables, as colommen, colommennod.

Pollysyllables in on, as cynffon, cynffonau

All in od, as defod, defodau, cernod, cernodiau.

In ol, as ebol, ebolion; heol, heolydd; rheol, rheolau.

In i, as pi, piod; gwenci, gewenciod. Ci, cŵn, is an anomal.

Some have two Syllables added, as gordderch, gordderchadon, dŷn, dyniadon, among the Antients.

#### C H A P. VIII.

*Of Plurals formed by changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singulars.*

A Change alone is only in some Words, that end with a Consonant; but all Words, that end with a Vowel, are formed by adding a Syllable.

This change is of a Vowel into a Vowel or Diphthong; or of a Diphthong into another Diphthong.

A, in Monosyllables is changed for the most Part into ei, in their Plural as march, meirch; bardd, beirdd; hardd, beirdd; arf, eirf. Canopus eirf cwnpas arfoll. D. G.

So tarll, sarph, tarw, carw, marw, earr, arth, gast, iar, gafr. Bardd is also declined by adding and changing, beirdd and beirddion. So, marw, meirw, and meirwon.

A, is sometimes changed into ai, as brân, brain. O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into y; as fforch, ffyrch; ffôrdd, ffôrdd. So porth, torch, mollt, bollt, post, cort, corph, pont, gordd, corn.

W is changed likewise into y, as llwddn, trillydn, caullydn. But lolo said ierch for iyrchod, from the sing. iwrch.

Gwr, gwyr; t, tŷ, tai, are Anomals.

The Vowel e is not changed here.

The Diphthongs of Monosyllables are changed thus:

Ae is changed into ai, as draen, drain; maen, main.

Oe into wy, as croen, crwyn; oen, wyn. But troed makes traed.

The other Diphthongs are not changed here.

*The Changes of Vowels in Dyssyllables, to render them Plurals, stand thus:*

Such as have a in the Penultima, and a, e, or w, in the Ultima, change the a of the Penultima into e, and the a, e, and w of the Ultima into y.

Words which have a in the Ultima and Penultima, are, Paladr, pelydr; alarch, elyrch; aradr, crydr; taradr, terydr; afall, efall; cadarn, cedyrn. But here the Antients, instead of y, used ei, Ereidr, peleidr, tereidr, cedeirn, &c.

The Word Dafad makes defaid in the Plural.

In other Words ending in a with a Consonant after it, the a itself, by taking i, becomes the Diphthong ai, which is often written ei, as gwyrain : gwial, gwial; llyffant, llyffaint or llyffeint; llygad, llygaid or llygeid : so ymddifad, ehediad, gwylliad; hynaf; tywarch, tyweirch. But bustach, is bustych in the Plural.

Words which have a in the Penultima, and e in the Ultima, are such as follow, Castell, cestyll; asgell, esgyll; padell, pedyll : So Astell, tafell, angell, gradell, mantell, maneg, llawes, gwaell, pl. gweyll, and frequently gweill; bachgen, bechgyn; llannerch, lleunyrch, which makes also llenneirch :

Gwae'r ieirch, mewn, llenneirch mae llai ;  
Gwae'r ceirw ddwyn gwr a'i carai. Iolo.

But Caseg, cesig; carreg, cerrig, are excepted, which end in i, as do all other Words in the Poets, which change a or e into y, as Tefill, pedill, llewis, &c. Cig ar ei fenig a fyn. G. O.

Such as have e in the Ult. (and not having a in the Penult. as above); generally change that e into y; as Cyllell, cyllyll; Gwyddel, gwyddyl;—gwden, gwdyn : cyfylder, dyr; cefnder, dyr.—Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn. G. O.

And in the sing. Pren per a chefnder i chwî.  
M. H. T.

But this Word is written frequently, and perhaps better, Cefnderw, pl. cefnderwedd, and also cefnderoedd.

Words that have a in the Penultima, w in the Ultima, are but few, Ascwrn, escyrn; arddwrn; erddyrn.

In like manner are formed, Migwrn, migyrn; canpyn, for canpwn, Iolo. Canlydn, trillydn, &c. from the simple Word llwdu.

When o is in the Penultima, and w in the Ultima, the o is changed into e, and the w into y; as Cogwrn, pl. cegyryn; llogwrn, llogyryn.

Such as have o in the Penult. and a in the Ult. turn o into e; and a into y, as Ffollach, pl. ffellych.

Note, That there is no change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Nouns, to render them Plurals; save in the Ultima and Penultima. Those of the Antepenultima remain unaltered; except Ma-karen, pl. meheryn.

#### C H A P. IX.

*Of Plurals formed both by the Change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or a Syllable to the Termination of the Singular too.*

THE Change here made is, of the Vowels or Diphthongs of the last Syllable, when consonants follow them. The Penultima is here never changed.

##### *The Change of the Vowels.*

In Nouns that are Monosyllables, and their Compounds, a is changed into ei, when they form the Plural in on; as dall, deillion and deilliad; praff, preiffion; gwas, gweision; arch, eirchion: So bras, ebas, gläs, mäs, meibion. But mäs, in the Antients, form'd the Plural by ai, without any Addition, mäs, mäib, whence our meibion. Y stor hoff nis-liria ihaib, Oes y pain oes i'r pusa maib. J. G. L. Ll.

In others, a is changed into e ; as Câr, pl. ce-  
raint ; gwâl, gwelydd ; carn, cernydd ; naot, nen-  
tydd.

W, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of  
Polysyllables, is changed into y, with the Addi-  
tion of au, or od, and of ion, in Adjectives ; as,  
Bwrdd, pl. byrddau ; crwth, crythau ; trwth,  
trychau ; bwch, bychod : hwch, hychod ; cwch,  
cychod ; hwrdd, hyrddod : So twll, mwdwl, med-  
dwl, gwddf, pŵll, dwrn, swrn, pilwrn, miswrn :  
Arddwrn, arddyrnau ; migwrn, migyrnau, whose  
Plurals end all in au. So Adjectives, Crwn, pl.  
crynion ; crwm, twnn, brwn, &c.

A, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed  
into e, with ydd added ; as Porfa, pl. porfeydd ;  
preswylfa, preswylfeydd.

Pared, pl. parwydydd, is an Anomal.

W, in the Ultima and Penultima, is often  
changed in both Places into Y, with or without an  
Aspirate ; as Cwmmwl, pl. cymmylau, or cym-  
hylau.

### *The Change of Diphthongs.*

Ae, in Monosyllables, is changed into ei ; and  
sometimes into eu ; as Maen, pl. Meini ; saer,  
seiri ; maes, meusydd ; caer, ceurydd.

But some perhaps will admit of no Change in  
such Words, and had rather write them with the  
Addition only, Maes, maesydd. Llaes ar hyd  
maesydd.

Ai, in Monosyllables, is changed into ei, ad-  
ding iau ; as Nain, pl. neiniau ; caib, ceibiau ;  
gair, geiriau. So Rhaib, rhaid, saig, ffaig, draig,  
blaidd. Some Polysyllables do the same ; as Ca-  
dair, pl. cadeiriau. These are excepted, which,  
*retaining a*, only throw away i ; Naidr, pl. nad-

roedd; gwraig, gwagedd; daigr, dagrau; rhain, rhianedd; celain, celanedd.

If no Consonant follow ai, both in Monosyllables and Polysyllables, is turned into ei; and a Syllable of some other Termination added; as Nai, pl. neiaint; carrai, carreiau, and carreion; gwippai, gwippeiod; cardottai, cardotteion.

If nt follow ai, the Plurals both of Monosyllables and Polysyllables is regularly made, by throwing away t, adding iau, and observing the change of ai into ei; as Braint, breintiau; haint, heintiau; rhagorffraint, rhagorffreintiau: Though Breintiau, heintiau, and rhagorffreintiau be also, but unaptly, used.

Au, is changed into eu; as paun, pennod: caul, ceulau; ffau, ffauau; genau, geneuau.

Or, as some will have such Words written, without a Change, paunod, caulau, &c.

Aw, is changed into o; as brawd, brodyr, and broder; awr, oriau; llawr, lloriau, clawdd, cloddiau; tlawd tlodion; ymmerawdr, ymmerodron, &c. lliaws, lliosydd; but llios is likewise used, Na'i ddangos i llios lu. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

Agos yw'r llios i'r llall. H. D.

Or into ow; as cawg, pl. cowgiau; trawst, trostiau; and frequently trostiau. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any Change at all, trawstiau, cawgiau; as rhaw, rhawiau; caw, cawiau; daw, dawon. Cawr, cewri, and cowri, in the Plural.

Some Words ending in nt, throw away the t, and double the n; as dant, pl. darnedd; tant, pl. tannau.

Some Substantives have their Singulars formed of their Plurals; adding yn, or en, to the Plural Termination, and changing their Vowels or Vowel



thongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as plant, sing. plentyu; brâg, bregyn; caws, cosyn; rhawn, rhownyn; gwair, gweïryn; hâd, hedyn; haidd, heidden; rhÿg, rhygen; erfin, erfinen; maip, meipen; gwenith, gwenithen; chwaih, chwânnen; gwial, gwialen.

Cae gwail er na thalo. D. G.

Which is also gwial,

Cywyddau gwæau gwial,  
Cywlion priodorian dail, D. G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as Mal, wod, sing. malwoden; llygod, llygoden; seren, seren; and all Names of Trees; as Derw, sing. derwen; helyg, helygen; drain, drainen, &c.

Some Substantives have two Plurals, the one formed of the other; and the latter importing great Abundance: as yd, and ydau, sing. yden; haidd, and heiddiau, sing. heidden.

## CHAPTER X.

### *The Genders of Substantives.*

**W**ELSH Substantives have five Genders, the Masculine, Feminine, the Common, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

There are two Ways to know the Gender of a Noun.

The first by its Signification; The second by its Termination.

The proper Names of Men, Winds, Months; also Qualities good and bad; Metals; and the Infinitive Mood of Verbs, when used substantively, are known by their Signification to be of the Masculine Gender.

Words ending in w, i, rwydd, yn. (except te-lyn, of the Feminine Gender) are Masculines by their Termination. Also Nouns derived of Verbs ending in ad, ant, awdr, adur.

The Names of Women, Countries, Cities, Rivers; also Appellatives of Trees and Stones, are of the Feminine Gender.

Derivatives that end in en, ech, es, ell; are Feminines by ending. But Castell, a Castle; Hiriell, an Angel; Gefell, a Twin, are not of a British Origin, and are of the Masculine Gender.

Some Words ending in aeth are Masculines; as gwasanaeth, penaeth, hiraeth.

Some are Feminines, as Llywodraeth, ymmero-draeth, brenhiniaeth, arglwyddiaeth, esgobaeth, personoliaeth.

Monosyllables in ig are of the Masculine Gender, except Gwig, pig.

Most Nouns of many Syllables ending in ig are Feminines. Pendefig, gwledig, are excepted.

Og is of both Genders; but mostly Feminine. Tywysog, swyddog, marchog, taïog, cymmydog, draenog, llwynog, ceiliog, hebog, cyffïlog, are Masculines.

The Monosyllable Còg, a Cook, is Masculine; Còg, a Cuckow, Feminine.

Words that are common to both Sexes, as Dÿn, cardottai, Hattai, cennad, baban, plentyyn, are of the Commune of two Genders.

Such Words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine Gender; as Iachawdwriaeth. Dadguddiad, achos, adail, ammod, clòd, hédd, and many others.

The Appellatives of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some Masculines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gen-

der are both Sexes comprehended; and are distinguished only, by adding Gwr-ryw to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and Benyw, to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive is of; as Eyr gwr-ryw, an he Eagle; Eyr benyw, a she Eagle; Colommen wr-ryw, a he Pigeon; Colommen fenyw, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the additional Words Gwr-ryw and Benyw an Initial proper to the Gender the Welsh Word for the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these five Genders are reducible to those two prevailing ones, viz. Masculine and Feminine; and forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these two Genders; it may be expedient to lay down the following Rule of Mr. Gambold's, to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given; provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants.

**RULE.** Any Word, beginning with any of the mutable Consonants, except Ll and Rh; if, upon putting y in Apposition before it, its initial Consonant doth naturally change into its soft; as Bottas, y fottas; caseg, y gaseg; such Words are infallibly of the Feminine Gender: But if the initial Consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such Words to be of the Masculine Gender; as Brethyn, y brethyn, march, y march.



## C H A P. XI.

*Of a Noun Adjective.*

**W**E call a Noun Adjective, *Enw gwan*, a weak Noun, because it wants another Word to express its Signification.

The Variation of Adjectives is twofold, of the Gender, and of the Number.

The Variation of the Gender is that by which Masculines become Feminines.

There are two Ways of forming the Feminine from the Masculine.

I. By changing only the Radical or Initial Consonant (if mutable) into its soft ; as *Blasus*, masc. *blasus*, fem. *cariadus*, masc. *gariadus*, fem. *da*, masc. *dda*, fem. &c.

II. Both by changing their Radical Initial Consonants (if mutable) into their soft ; and changing their Vowels too.

Of Feminines, which change the Vowels of the Masculines, observe : First, that *w*, being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, and having a consonant following it, is changed into *o*, in the Feminine : Beside the change of the Initial Consonant in Construction, if mutable ; as *Brwnt*, masc. front, fem. *crwm*, groom ; *llwm*, low ; *twnn*, don ; *trwm*, drom ; *mwl*, foll ; *hwn*, hon ; *hwnnw*, honno ; *pwl*, ból ; *trwsgl*, drosogl ; *rhwth*, róth ; *flwch*, floch ; *btwng*, flong.

*Ni rof (drin welwlin aelfong)*  
*Hawdd amawr yn llawr y flong.*

*Iolo.*

Secondly, such adjectives as have *y* for the last Vowel of the Masculine, with a Consonant following, change the *y* into *e* in the Feminine : beside the change of their Radical Consonants in Con-

struction, if mutable; as gwyn, wen; llyfn, lefn;  
hysp, hesp; llym, lem; melyn, felen; So sych,  
sech; tynn, ~~deun~~; syth, ~~seth~~; hyn, hell.

Ellyll-ddyn a gwyll hell-ddu. L. Mon.

Thence the Compound Dihell. Clŷd, glêd;  
gwydn, wedn.

Ni wn i un mor ddiell,  
Na dyn a ~~gys~~ ei da'n well. D. G.

Od aeth Rhys o'i glaellys gled,  
Yr wyf fannau ar fyned, D. N.

Glas a chyweithas awchwedn,  
Lem thaeafain fal adain edu. J. R. J. Ll.

And some have used chwern from chwyrn, and  
gwemp from gwyrp.

But Cyndyn, gwŷch, serfyll, erchyll, hydyn,  
anhydyn, hilyn, tywyll, do not ordinarily change  
the Vowel y. However the Poet used dywell of  
the Feminine Gender; as

Nos da i'r \* ysg dywell,  
Ni wn oes un ynys well. L. G. \* Anglesey.

Such Words are of the Commune Gender, as  
change neither their Consonants nor their Vowels;  
but remain the same in their Feminines, that they  
were in their Masculines, as Absennol, edifeiriol,  
iraidd, odiaeth, uchel, wttresgar, ysgar, chwed-  
leugar, ffâl, neillduol, siaradus, &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers of the Commune Gen-  
der; except Dau, tri, pedwar; which have Dwy,  
tair, pedair, to their Feminines.

The Ordinals also are all of the Commune Gen-  
der; except trydydd, and pedwerydd; which  
make trydedd, and pedwaredd, in the Feminine  
Gender.

There are two other Changes of the Initial mu-  
table Consonants of Adjectives in Construction,  
which are common to both the Masculine and Fe-  
minine Genders; viz. into their Liquids; as Fy

nggharedig frawd ; fy ngharedig chwaer ; or into their Aspirates ; as Ei charedig frawd ; ei charedig chwaer.

## C H A P. XII.

### *Of the Plural Number of Adjectives.*

**T**HE Plurals of Adjectives are formed of Singular Masculines, in two Ways.

I. By adding only to the Singular Termination ; which Addition is generally ion or on ; as crÿch, pl. crychion ; du, duon ; gwyn, gwynion.

II. By either changing the Singular Vowel, with an addition ; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, and without an Addition.

Of these Adjectives, which change their Singular Vowels, and admit of an Addition too, it is to be noted.

First, that a being the Vowel of the Singular Number, is in the Plural changed into ei ; as Gwag, pl. gweigion ; glâs, gleision ; marw, meirwon ; balch, beilchion ; dall, deillion. Deilliaid is a Substantive.

Secondly, that aw, in the Singular, is changed into o in the Plural ; as Tlawd, pl. tlodion.

Thirdly, that w, in the singular, is made y in the Plural ; as Llwm, llymion ; trwm, trymion ; brwnt, bryntion.

Of those that are made Plurals, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular ; observe.

That many Adjectives, having a for their ultimate Vowel in the Singular, are made Plurals, ei-

ther by subjoining i to that a, as Llydan, pl. lly-dain; bychan, bychain; byddar, byddair; (Byddariaid being rather a Plural Substantive) and arall (which changing also the a of the Penultima into e makes eraill pl. Or by changing a into ei; as Marw, meirw; balch, beilech.

Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as Da, glân, tég, liagr, hên, ferfyll, erchyll, cyndyn, hydyn, tywyll, llwch. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

Pel hem henion. Pel ein dynion. And  
Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a therth.  
Da'i llun ond tywyllion ynt.

So all Adjectives ending in aïd, aidd, in, llyd, us, most ending in ig and og want the Plural.

1. Cardinal Numbers have no Plural, when put in apposition or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives at the same time, may be either Singulars or Plurals: as, Tri, gwr, tri-wyr. But when set alone, or substantively, all of them have Plurals; except Un, which cannot in Nature have a Plural; as, Deuoedd, trioedd, pedwaroedd, &c.: Ugeiniau, deugeiniau, cannoedd, miloedd.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.

## C H A P. XIII.

### *Of the Terminations of Adjectives.*

**T**HE Termination of Adjectives are various, and many of them are definitive of some peculiar Signification.

-Aid, denotes the Metal or Stuff whereof a Thing is made; as, Euraid, golden or made of Gold;—

**Ariannaid**, silver, or made of Silver; **Efyddaid**, brazen or made of Brass.

**Add**, denotes Likeness or Quality; as, **Morwynaid**, Maiden-like; **brônidd**, pleasant like a vale.

**Gar**, given or addicted to; as, **Lletteugar**, given to hospitality; **gwin-gar**, given or addicted to wine.

**Ig**, generally relating to a Country or Place; as, **Seisnig**, Cymreig, dinesig, mynyddig, of or belonging to England, Wales, City, Mountain, English, Welsh, City—, Mountain—, And sometimes Quality; as, **Gwenwynig**, poisonous.

**In**, the Substance whereof a Thing is made; as, **Meinin**, of or made of Stone; **gwydrin**, of or made of Glass.

|                                          |                                          |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ystynnawg</b> fy nglin,               | <b>Ynhy</b> dayerin,                     |
| <b>Cadwyn</b> bayerhan,                  | <b>Am b</b> ty neu lin. <b>Aneurin</b> , |
| <b>Yni</b> twyf gynnafu a derwin wydd,   |                                          |
| <b>Ni</b> thorraf a'm carfy nghareunydd. | <b>M. B.</b>                             |

**Lyd**, and **Llyd**, an ill or unbecoming Quality; as, **Nychlyd**, pining, infirm; **bawlyd**, dirty; **gwenwynllyd**, poisonous; **dyfrllyd**, waterish.

Out of Adjectives ending in **lyd** they form in **Powys** Feminines in **led**; as, **Brycheuled**, poetised. And so did the Ancients;

|                                          |                  |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Ei</b> gad-seirch a'i seirch greuled, |                  |
| <b>Bid</b> yn anys goget, bid ged.       | <b>Aneurin</b> . |
| <b>Barf</b> ar farf, ac arf yn greuled,  |                  |
| <b>Tal</b> trathal, tranial trachaled.   | <b>Cyudd</b> .   |
| <b>Arwr</b> syr syrthies afrifed         |                  |
| <b>Ar</b> ei law a'i lakin wyarlled,     | <b>P. M.</b>     |
| <b>Mam</b> iarl a'r arf wyarlled         |                  |
| <b>A</b> gwraig iarl goreu o gred.       | <b>G. GL</b> .   |
| <b>Ar</b> wybren drymled ledoe'r.        | <b>D. G.</b>     |

**Og**, having or abounding with; as, **Brwynog**, rushy, abounding with Rushes; **aeliog**, having (thick or large) Brows; **troediog**, having Feet.



So goludog, asgyrniog, 'eithinog, ysgallog, &c.

Adjectives ending in og in the Poets end likewise in awg. Ol, is a very frequent Termination, and denotes Quality; as, Synhwyrol, prudent; gormesol, oppressive. These end poetically also in awl.

Us, Quality likewise; as, Cariadus, loving; melus, sweet; ofnus, fearful; trefnus, methodical.

Substantives ending in nt, when they become Adjectives, cast away the t; as, Haint, heinus.

Heinus adtydig hynwys. Ll. G.  
Briant, breimiol. Chwant, chwannog.

## C H A P. XIV.

### *The Comparison of Adjectives.*

**W**E call the Positive Degree, Ew gwau gwastad, yr hwn y bo y synwyr cyntaf i'r gait/ynddo; i. e. An even weak Noun (or Adjective) in which is the primary Signification of the Word.

Others call it Isel-râdd, the low Degree; or, Y gyssefin-râdd, the primitive Degree, or positive. Du, black; gwynn, white.

We call the Comparative, Chwanegol o un râdd; i. e. Increased by one Degree; and, y berfedd-râdd, or, y ganol-râdd, the Middle Degree. And it is formed or made regularly by adding the Syllable ach to the positive; as, Duach, blacker;—gwynnach, whiter.

We call the Superlative, Chwanegol yn y râdd uchaf, increased in the highest Degree; or, Uchel râdd, the highest Degree; and it is made by ad-

ding the Syllyble af to the Positive ; as, Duaf, blackest ; gwynnaf, whitest.

All Words double the final Consonants of the Positives, in the Comparative and Superlative Degrees : except, 1. Such as circumsflex the Vowel of their Positives, with their Compounds ; as, Glân, glanach, glanaf ; afian, afienach, afianaf ; câs, casach, casaf, atgas, atgasach, atgasaf : 2. Such Positives already end with two Consonants, whether similar or dissimilar ; as Byrr, byrrach, byrraf ; pêll, pellach, pellaf, hagr, hagraeh, hagraf.

Positives ending in b, d, g, in the Comparative and Superlative, change b into pp ; d into tt ; and g into cc ; as, cyffelyb, cyffelyppach, cyffelyppaf ; caled, calettach, calettaf ; tebyg, tebyccach, tebyccaf.

Positives having ai, change ai, into ei in the Comparative and Superlative ; ai Rhaid, rheitiach, rheitiaf.

Positives having aw, change aw into o in the Comparative and Superlative ; as Tlawd, tlottach, tlottaf.

Positives having w for their Vowel, change w into y in the Comparative and Superlative ; as, Brwnt, bryntach, bryntaf ; trwm, trynnach, trynnaf.

*These following are anomalous or irregular Comparisons.*

Du, good ; gwell, better ; gorau, best.

Dwg, bad ; gwaeth, worse ; gwaethaf, worst. This Word, and the Nine following form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from Positive.

Bach, or bychan, little ; llai, less ; lleiaf, least.

Fawr, great ; mwy, greater ; mwyaf, greatest.

Hir, long; hwy, longer; hwyaf, longest.

Hên, old; hŷn, elder; hynaf, eldest.

Isel, low; is, lower; isaf, lowest.

Uchel, high; uwch, and uch, higher; uchaf, highest.

Agos, near; nês, nearer; nesaf, nearest.

Hawdd, easy; haws, more easy; hawsaf, most easy.

Llydan, broad; llêd, broader; lleddf, broadest.

Llawer, many, borrows mwyr, more, and mwyaf, most, from mawr.

Buan, or cloi, (S. W.) swift; buanach, and cynt, swifter; buanaf, and cyntaf, swiftest.

Ieuang, young; iau, and ieuangach, younger; ieuaf, and ieuangaf, youngest.

Allan, out; eithaf, utmost or outermost.

Diwedd, a Substantive signifying End, makes the Superlative Diweddf, last, and also Diwe-thaf.

Trech, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes its Superlative Trechaf. But Iŷn Tudur hath trechach.

Na ad drachwant yn drechach.

Blaenaf, foremost, is a Superlative from Blaen.

Olaf, last, is a Superlative from ôl.

The Welsh Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mention'd, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes Equality; sometime Admiration; and may be explained in English by as, so, how; as, Cyn laned ac yntef, as fair as he. Glaned yw! How fair he is! Me-lused yw! How sweet it is! It is formed of the Positive, by adding the Syllable ed, according to the Rules of forming the Comparative and Superlative Degrees; as,

Hardd, harddach, harddaf, hardded.

Rhag, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted ; &c.

In Contruction it hath prefixed to it, Cyn ; as, Cyn debycced, as like ; Er, although ; Er tecced y dywedi, though you speak never so fair. Rhag, (Prep.) for ; Rhag-glaned yw'r calonnau. Gan, whereas ; Gan bured yw. O, as O fwyued oedd. Och ; Och oered yw chwiorydd. A, ac ; O Bduw tég, a'i ddaed dŷn.

It comes also after the Verb, having its Radical Initial changed into its soft ; as, Edrych decced yw. Ni wyddwn ddaed oedd. Mi a welaf reitied ydyw. And after Pronouns,

Gwae fo'i gweddi, gwae fi ei gweddwed. D. N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

Duw cadw Rys, decced ei rodd. D. N.

They often prefix Mor in South-Wales instead of Cyn ; as, Mor hardded ; mor laned ; instead of which they say in North-Wales either Cyn hardded ; cyn laned ; or, Mor hardd ; mor lân.

Some anomalous Adjectives form this Kind of Comparison from their Positives ; as, Daed, drycced, ieuanged. Others, from their Comparatives ; as, Lleied, hyned, ised, uched, nased, hawsed, lletted, treched. Others from both ; as, Buaned, cynted. And others wanting it ; as Mawr, llawer, hir, uchel ; instead thereof have Cymaint, cyhyd, cyfuwch, and cyn uched,

Ac er hyn e dynn y daint,  
I'th ieu gawn a thi gymaint.

Ll. G. D.

## C H A P. XV.

### *Of the Pronoun. Rhagenw:*

**O**F the Pronouns some are Personals ; as, Mi, I ; ni, we ; ti, thou ; chi, you ; ef, he ; hwynt, they.

Some are Demonstratives ; as, Hwn, hon, hyn, hwnnw, honno, hynny.

Some are relatives ; as, Yr hwn, yr hon, yr hyn, y sawl, y neb, yr un,

Some are Possessives ; as, Mau, tau, fy, dy ei, eiddo.

Some are Interrogatives ; as, Pwy, pa.

Some are Derivatives ; as, Myfi, minnau ; tydi, tithau ; &c.

### I. of the Personal Pronouns, and their Derivatives.

Mi, myfi, I ; Minnau, and I, I also : And in Construction fi and i are Singulars, of the Common Gender and of the first Person. Plur. Ni, nyni, we, us ; ninnau, and we, we also, us also.

Ti, tydi, thou ; tithau, and thou, thou also : And in Construction ti and thi are Singulars, of the Common Gender and of the second Person. Plur. Chwi, chwyeli, ye or you ; chwithau, and you, you also.

Efe, ef, efo, and in Construction, fe, fo, e, o, he, him, it : Ynteu, or yntau, and he, he also him also ; Masculines. Hi, she, her ; hithi, she herself ; hithau, and she, she also, her also ; Femines. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. Hwyt, rhwy, they ; hwynt hwyt, they themselves ; hwynt, them ; hwyntau and hwythau, and they, they also, them also.

Hi, occurs often instead of the Neuter ; as, Y mae hi yn dyddnu, it grows Day.

E and fe, are contracted from efe ; O and fo, from efo,

### II. The Demonstrative Pronouns

Hwn ; Masc. and Neuter : Hon ; Feminine : Hyn ; Common ; All of the third Person. Plur.

Hyn, y rhai hyn, and by Contraction y rhai'n, and 'rhai'n those.

Llewed a'rhydd lle daw'r rhai'n  
Lle digloch llewdd Owain, Q. L. M.

Hwnnw; Masc. and Nenter: Hwnno; Feminine: Hynny; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. Hynny, rhei'ny, y rhei'ny, y rhai hynny, those.

### III. *Relative Pronouns.*

Yr hwn; who, whoso, he that.

Yr hwn; Masc. Yr hon; Femin. Yr hyn; Commune; of the third Person. Plur. Y rhai.

Y sawl, who, 'whoso, &c.

It is a Relative of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

Y neb; yr un, who, whoso, &c.

They are all of Genders and Numbers; third Person.

### IV. *The Possessive Pronouns.*

Mau, my, mine,

Mau; Masc. Fau; Femin. and by Contraction fy; and when it comes before a Vowel, y is cast away, and only f set down; as, fawyl, for fy awyl. Fy is of both Genders.

Tau, thy, thine.

Tau; Masc. and in Construction joined with Femines Dau, and thence Dy, and by Apostrophe'd, of both Genders. D'enaid; for dy enaid.

Ei, his, her. It is of both Genders, and of the Singular Number.

Ein, our; eich, your, are of both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

Eu, their : Plural only, of all Genders.  
 Eiddo, answering all the Possessives, is therefore  
 of all Persons, Genders, and Numbers.

#### V. Interrogative Pronouns.

Pwy, who, what Man or Person.

Pa, what, what Thing? and sometimes, what  
 Person?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

They are not always Interrogatives; but are  
 sometimes Indefinites, especially when attended  
 with Bynnag; as, Pwy bynnag a wnel hyn, who-  
 soever doeth this. Pa ddyn bynnag a'i gwnel, what-  
 soever Man shall do it.

### ~~~~~ C H A P. XVI.

#### *Of the Verb. Gair, Berf.*

**T**HE Welsh Verbs are, for the most Part, formed  
 of Substantives of the same Signification  
 with them; as, Dÿsg, Learning; dysgais, I taught.  
 Câr, a Friend, caraf, I love, or I will love; and  
 many are formed of the Present Tense of the Infi-  
 nitive Mood active.

In some Verbs the third Person of the Preterper-  
 fect Tense is the Radix of Formation; as Aeth,  
 daeth, gwnaeth, bu, oedd, with their Compounds.

*The Forming of a regular Verb Active. Indica-  
 tive Mood, Present Tense.*

The Welsh Tongue is defective in this Tense :  
 And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circum-  
 locution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive  
*Mood of the Verb*, used instead of a Participle of  
*the Present Tense*; as, Yr wyf yu caru, I love or  
 do love, or, I am loving. But sometimes, instead

thereof; it maketh use of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; as, *Credaf yn Nuw Ddâd*, I believe in God the Father. *Beth meddi di?* What sayest thou; *Mj a welaf*, I see. *Ti a weli*, thou seest.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

|     |   |                                            |   |       |                                         |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------------|
| Sg. | { | <i>Cerwn</i> , I loved or did love         | { | Plur. | <i>Cerwn</i> , we loved or did love.    |
|     |   | <i>Carit</i> , thou lovedst or didst love. |   |       | <i>Carech</i> , ye loved or did love.   |
|     |   | <i>Carai</i> , he loved or did love        |   |       | <i>Carent</i> , they loved or did love. |

But this Tense is but seldom used in the Indicative Mood.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

|     |   |                                   |   |       |                                    |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| Sg. | { | <i>Cerwis</i> , I have loved.     | { | Plur. | <i>Carasom</i> , we have loved.    |
|     |   | <i>Ceraist</i> , thou hast loved. |   |       | <i>Carasoch</i> , ye have loved.   |
|     |   | <i>Carodd</i> , he hath loved.    |   |       | <i>Carasant</i> , they have loved. |

This Tense is form'd from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons; and changing the mutable Vowel in the first and second Person singular; as *Car*, *cerais*, *ceraiſt*; *amcan*, *amcenis*, *amcenaist*.

Verbs that have their Radixes of Formation ending in *l*, and some that end in *n*; and others ending in *id*, *yg*, *air*, *eir*, and *iw*, borrow the Letter *i*, and place it after their *l*, *n*, *d*, *g*, *r*, *iw*; as, *Ymbil*, *ymbiliais*; *erfyn*, *erfyniais*; *ymlidiais*; — *cynnyg*, *cynnygiais*; *cynniweir*, *cynniweiriais*; *ymliw*, *ymliwiais*. And if their ultimate Vowel be *a* or *ai*, they change these besides; as, *Attal*, *attaliais*; *arwain*, *arweiniais*.

Verbs ending in *w*, if *w* be also the Vowel of the Penultima, the final *w* is thrown away, and *i* borrowed; as, *Bwrw*, *bwriais*, *bwriaist*.

Verbs remaining intire, and having a double *m* or *n*, before their Vowel, do ordinarily change their last *m* or *n*, into *h*, in all Tenses and Persons,



except where their Radixes are their Persons ; as, Cynhellais, &c. Cymborthais, &c. cynbeliais, &c. amheuais, &c. of Cymmell, cymorth, cynnal, amheu. Except Cynneu.

Many Verbs ending in n, double their n, and do not borrow i ; as Garphen, gorphennais ; gofyn, gofynnais.

Some Verbs, having w for their Characteristic, by a Syncope cut off a, between their w and s, in forming ; as, Taw'som, ch'w'som, gwranda'w'som : Others do not ; as Cadwasom, galwasom.

All Verbs, having double Consonants for their Characteristics, retain those Double Consonants throughout ; as, Sgrifennu, sgrifennais, sgrifennaf, &c. Except Caffael ; cefais, cafodd.

Dwyn, with its Compounds, throw away wy in forming, and take yg in the room thereof ; as, Dwyn, ynddwyn, Dygais, ynddygais, &c. Some others change wy into y, as, Dirwyn, dirymais, ygydd, ysgydwais.

Verbs having aw, in ult. with a Consonant following, change aw into o ; as, Dadymawdd, ymdawdd, dadymoddais, ymdoddais.

Verbs having w, in ult. with one or two Consonants following, change w into y throughout ; as, Hebrang, hebryngais.

Verbs ending in o, formed from the Verbs ending in aw, not apocope, are varied as Verbs in aw ; as, Gwundo, taro, from gwranda, taraw, preter. gwrandewais, tarewais, &c.

Verbs, whose Radixes end in aeth, ain, egypt, yll, most in ed, throw away these Terminations in forming ; as, Gadael, gadais, marchogaeth, marchogais ; llellain, llellais ; rhedeg, rhedais ; seryll, serllais, cerdded, cerddais.

Dwyn, makes *dŷg* ; and Ymddwyn make *ymddug*, in the third Person sing. of this Tense ; and Cymmyrd makes sometimes *cymmerth*.

The third Person sing. is often made to end in *es* ; as, Rhoddos Duw ; *efe a'i dodes* ; *efe a weles yno* : Sometimes in *is* ; as, Gwrandewis, *gade-wis* ; Cymro glew a'n gadewis. D. G. And often, by a Poetical Licence, in *awdd* : as, Y ci a lās yn y clawdd, Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd. D. Ll. Ni adawdd, ni bu nawdd nês. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

This Person in the Dialect of South-Wales, ends likewise in *ws* ; as, Carws, he loved, or he hath loved.

Verbs ending in *oi* in their Radix, throw away *i* in the Singular Number, and resume it again in the Plural ; as, Troi, troais, troaist, trôdd, by Contraction for troodd. Plur. Troisom, troisoch, troisant.

The third Person sing. of all Tenses is sometimes put indefinitely for any Person of its Tense, having a Nominative Case set before it ; as, My a gaerodd ; ti a garodd ; ni a garodd ; chwi a garodd, &c.

#### *Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|       |   |                            |         |   |                           |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| Sing. | { | Caraswn, I had loved.      | } Plur. | { | Carasem, we had loved.    |
|       |   | Carasit, thou hadst loved. |         |   | Carasech, ye had loved.   |
|       |   | Carasai, he had loved.     |         |   | Carasent, they had loved. |

#### *Future Tense.*

|       |   |                                |         |   |                                  |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|---------|---|----------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | Caraf, I shall or will love.   | } Plur. | { | Carwn, we shall or will love.    |
|       |   | Cerf, thou shalt or wilt love. |         |   | Cerwch, ye shall or will love.   |
|       |   | Car, he shall or will love.    |         |   | Carant, they shall or will love. |

The third Person singular of the Future Tense ends commonly and regularly in *a* ; especially in Verbs originally ending in *a* ; as Diotta, gwledda, &c. except bwyty, of bwytta.

So Verbs originally ending in u; as, 'sgrifenna, llamma; of 'sgrifennu, llamnu, &c. So Verbs ending in o; as, Cilia, chwilia; of cilio, chwilio, &c. And Verbs ending in au; as, amlhâ, lleihâ, &c. (and anciently, amlhaa, lleihaa, &c.) of amlhau, lleihau, &c. But most Verbs, remaining in-tire in forming, are the same in the thîrd Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as, Arwain, darllain, cynnyg, dechreu, ymladd, cynnwys, gorphwys, tywys, &c.

Some Verbs, having a in the Ultima of their Radixes, change that a into ai or ei in the thîrd Person singular; as, Sâf, saif; dafn, daifn; gall, geill; parch, peîrch. So Cadw, ceidw; galw, geilw. And if they have a also in their Penultima that a is moreover changed into e; as, Gwahardd, gweheiddd; gwarchadw, gwercheidw.

When Verbs have a in the Penultima and e in the Ult. that a is changed into e, and the e into y; as, Gwarded, gweryd; atdeb, ettyb.

Some Verbs, which have o for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that o into y; as Trô, trÿ; torr, tytr; rhôdd, rhÿdd; ffo, ffÿ; golch, gylch; dod, dyd; clo, cly; llôsg, llysg. And their Compounds, Ymdry, ÿmylch, datcly, dyry.

So. Diolch, diylch; esgor, esgyr; gwrthod, gwrthyd; cymmorth, cymmyrth.

Others change o into aw; as, Toddi, tawdd; boddi, bawdd; toli, tawl; moli, mawl.

If Verbs, having o in the Ultima, have a or o in the Penultima, they change the a or o into e, and the o of the Ultima into y; as, Gwrandd, gwrendy; gado, gedy; taro, terry, addo, eddy; gosod, gesyd; aros, erys.

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, Cwyd, of codi; dŵg, of dwyn; chwardd, of chwerthin.

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing Welsh, to make this Person end in *iff*; as, *Sefiff*, for *saisf*; *torriff*, for *tyrr*; *lleddiff*, for *lladd*; but no Verb ends thus, except the irregular *Caiff*, from *Cassael*.

*Dyn* wyf a a dan ei wad.

*Er* nad a 'r un a'i dywad.

H. K.

*Llywelyn* drows-dynn a a drosi.

D. G.

*Ac* a a dan Gaeo dir.

L. G.

### *Imperative Mood.*

|         |   |                                            |   |   |                                                                   |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. } | { | Car, love thou.<br>Cared, let him<br>love. | } | { | Cawyn, let us love.<br>Cerwch, love ye.<br>Carant, let them love. |
|         |   |                                            |   |   |                                                                   |

The second Person Singular is the same with the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative; except in such Verbs as change the Vowels of the Future; as, *Týrr*, try, *gylch*, &c. which make here no Change; as, *Torr*, tro, *golch*, &c. And from *gado*, is formed *gâd*.

The third Person Singular ends sometimes in *id*, with the usual Change of the Vowels; as *Cerid* *Duw fi*, for *Cared*.

All the Plural is always the same as the Plural of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; save only that the Poets sometimes make the third Person end in *ent*; as, *Carent*, for *Carant*.

And in *Ont*, from the Future of the Potential, whence *t* being thrown away. On; as,

Cornwal *Caerlleon galwon am geiliog*. R. N.

### *Optative Mood.*

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in Voice; and their Signification is distinguished only by the Particles joined to them.

They want the Present Tense.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Carwn, cerit, carai.

Plur. Carem, carech, carent.

The third Person Plural, in the Poets, ends also in aint, which Dr. Davies takes to be the genuine and regular Termination of this Person, from the third Person Singular, ai.

Nest wiw goeth, wenddoeth, wyn-ddaint ac Ifor,  
A mwy na rhagor i'w aurhegaint. D. G.

And t being thrown away, ain, Ac na bain ar druain, draed, for baint. D. G.

But the whole Plural is made most usually in the Poets, by changing the Vowels of the Penultima, and forming the Termination by y; as, Cerym, cerych, cerynt.

*Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect Tenses.*

Sing. Caraswn, carasit, cerasai.

Plur. Carasem, carasech, carasent.

The Plural, in this Tense also, is often in the Poets, Caresym, caresych, caresynt.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Carwyf, cerych, caro,

Plur. Carom, caroch, carom.

*Infinitive Mood.*

The Infinitive Mood hath various Endings, and very frequently a Consonant; but it more commonly ends with the Vowels, a, i, o, u. And some end in au, an, ain.

The Infinitive Mood is known commonly by the Sign I, To; or by its following another Verb in the same Sentence, without any Nominative Case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to itself; yet doth it admit of three Tenses; the

**Present, the Preter, and Preterpluperfect Tenses.**  
**As for Example :**

**Present Tense.** I ddywedyd, to say : Anfonodd fi i ddywedyd wrthych, he sent me to tell you. Dysgwch ofni'r Arglwydd, learn to fear the Lord.

**Preter Tense.** Dywedaist i mi 'th dwyllo, thou sayest that I have deceived thee.

**Preterplu. Tense.** Haerodd i mi ddywedyd, he asserted that I had said.

**The Voice of the Infinitive Mood is diversly used.**

First, as Substantives : and as such, are made Nominative Cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives ; as, Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog. To work is painful to the lazy.

Secondly, as Gerunds ; as, Nid oes diben ar wreathur llyfrau lawer, of making many Books there is no end. Trwy rodio ger dy fron, by walking before thee. O'u cadw y mae gwobr lawer, in keeping of them there is a great Reward.

Thirdly, as Supines ; as, Aeth i bregethu 'r efen-gyl, he went to preach the Gospel. Anweddaiidd iw or ei ddysgu, unseemingly to be taught or learnt.

Fourthly, it supplies all the Persons of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood : see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood. Wedi, being placed before the Nominative Case ; as, Wedi i'r gŵr lefaru, after the man had spoke.

*Passive Voice.*

All Verbs Passives have but one Termination, being the Voice of the third Person Singular, which serves throughout all the Persons of both Numbers.

The Changes of Vowels, in forming Verbs Passive, are these which follow :

A, in the Ultima of the Radix of Formation in the Active Voice, is changed in some Tenses of the Passive into e ; as Câr, cerid ; llâdd, lleddid.

Ai, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into ei, in the Passive ; as, Arwain, arweinir, Wng is changed into Yng ; as, hebrwng, hebryngir. Wyn is changed into yg ; as, Ymddwyn, ymddygir.

*Indicative Mood, Present Tense.*

We have no Present Tense, but form it by a Participle and a Verb Substantive Passive.

Sing. Yr ydys yn { fy ngharu, I am loved  
dy garu, thou art loved.  
ei garu, he is loved.

Plur. Yr ydys yn { ein caru, we are loved.  
eich caru, ye are loved.  
eu caru, they are loved.

Or we use the Future Tense instead of the Present ; as,

Sing. Cerir fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt:

Rhwyddach y cerir heddyw  
Rhodd, a gwnai fodd, iu iawn fyw.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.

Sing. Cerid fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Cerid ni, chwi, hwyn

Or with the Pronoun set before the Verb,

Sing. Mi, ti, efe a gerid.

Plur. Ni, chwi, hwy a gerid.

*Periphrastical Formation.*

1 Way { Oeddid } yn fy ngharu, dy garu, eiddid  
Byddid }  
Baidid } Plur. ein, eich, eu caru.

2 Way { Sing. Fe a'm, a'th, a'i, } Cerid  
Plur. A'n, a'ch, a'u, }

*Preterperfect Tense.*

I have been loved, thou hast been, &c.

Sing. Carwyd fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Carwyd ni, chwi, hwynt.

Or periphrastically as the Preterimperfect Tense; for all the Tenses of the Passive Voice may be formed in three Ways; which I mention here once for all, that there may be no Need of setting their periphrastical Formation down under every Tense.

Some Verbs have *p* inserted in this Tense; as, Gwnaethpwyd, for gwnaethwyd; dywetpwyd, for dywedwyd; and in South-Wales, dyweswpwyd.—So claddpwyd, lladdpwyd, for claddwyd, lladdwyd.

Ni roddai borthmon Non Hwyl.

Er ugeinpunt a ganpwyd, for a ganwyd. D. G.

So gwanpwyd for gwanwyd in Aneurin and En. Gwg.

This Tense ends also in *ed*, instead of *wyd*; as,

Angall ywy dyn nis del ei grech

Ar y gwr-goreu a aned, for anwyd. Ll. G.

Gwae fi Grist Cefi caled o'm rhyfys D. G.

A rhyfedd'i'm cosped, for cospwyd.

Gwae ni faint fu gri holl gred o'i drengi;

Gwae fi is deri f' als a dorred, for dorrwyd. D. N.

And the Participles of this Tense end all in *edig*; as, Caredig, ganedig, cospedig, torredig, from Cared, ganed, cosped, torred.

It ends likewise in *ad*,

Pedwar angel Ddw'm málith a welad:

Pedwar mab Phulpod, llewod penllad. L. G.

And *llas* is used for *lladdwyd*,

Llas Arthur, Hu a syrthiai,

Lluddiwyd nerth, lladdwyd einai.

And *Anydoedd* for *Anwyd*.

Y mabydoedd a anydoedd dan ein nodau. Br. P.



*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

I had been loved, thou hadst been, &c.

Sing. Carasid, or caresid, fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Carasid, or caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Cerer, fi, ti, ef.

Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. Carer, fi, di, ef.

Plur. Carer, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Optative Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

*Present Tense.*

Sing. Cerir, fi, di, ef.

Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Cerid, fi, di, ef.

Plur. Cerid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Caresid, fi, di, ef.

Plur. Caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Carer, fi, di, &c.

*Infinitive Mood.*

This Mood hath but one Voice, which is the same as that of the Infinitive Mood Active; and its Tenses are distinguish'd only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

*Participles.*

|         |   |                           |
|---------|---|---------------------------|
| Caredig | } | i ddyn, loving to Man.    |
|         |   | gan ddyn, beloved of Man. |
|         |   | Ddyn, beloved Man,        |
|         |   | Caradwy, to be loved      |

The Participle of the Second or Passive Future is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoining Gwiw, to the Substantive whence the Verb is derived ; as, gwiwglod, gwiwgais, or, eiwd-wiw, eiswiw. Or otherwise, by prefixing Hy, to the Radix of the Verb ; as, Hygar, hyddysg, hyglod, hyffordd, hygof. If Words compounded with Hy, do not rather import a Disposition or Feasibility ; and answer to able, or ible, the common Termination of English Adjectives ; as, Hyblyg, flexible, or which may be bent ; Hygof, memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to Mind.

### *Impersonals.*

Impersonals are such as have no Persons, except the third Person Singular only ; as, Dyddhau, to dawn ; nosi, to grow Night ; dyddhaodd, it dawn'd ; nosodd, it grew Night ; dyddhasai, it had dawn'd ; nosasai, it had grown Night. Personals also sometimes turn to Impersonals ; as, Edifarodd arnaf ; chwithodd, arno ; synnodd, arnynt.

## C H A P. XVII.

### *The Verb Substantive.*

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

**S**ING. Wyf, I am ; wyt or wyd, thou art ; yw, mae, oes, sydd, and by Apocope sy, he is.

Plur. Ym, we are ; ych, ye are ; ynt, maent, they are.

Or thus as it were doubled :

Sing. Ydwyf, ydwyt or ydwyd, ydyw.

Plur. Ydym, ydych, ydynt.

And Poetically thus :

Sing. Yttwyf, yttwyf or yttwyd, yttyw.

Plur. Yttym, yttych, yttynt.

Yw, ydyw, sy, and sydd, are Indefinites ; and serve all the Persons of both Numbers indifferently.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Oeddwn, I was ; oeddit, or oeddyt, thou wast ; oedd or ydoedd, he was.

Plur. Oeddym or oeddem, we were ; oeddych or oeddech, ye were ; oeddynt or oeddent, they were.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Bûm, I have been ; buost, thou hast been ; bu, he hath been.

Plur. Buom, we have been ; buoch, ye have been ; buant or buont, they have been.

Instead of bûm they say commonly, in South-Wales, buo.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Buaswn, I had been ; buasit, thou hadst been ; buasai, he had been.

Plur. Buasem, we had been ; buasech, ye had been ; buasent they had been ; or Buesym, buesych, buesynt.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Byddaf, I shall or will be ; byddi, thou shalt, &c. bydd, he shall, &c.

Plur. Byddwn, we shall or will be ; byddwch, ye shall, &c. byddant, they shall, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. Bydd, be thou ; bydded, boed, bid, let him be.

Plur. Byddwn, let us be; byddwch, be ye;—  
byddant, let them be.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods,  
Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Byddwn, byddit, byddai.

Plur. Byddem, byddech, byddent; or byddym,  
byddych, byddynt.

Or contractedly thus:

Sing. Bawn, bait, bai.

Plur. Baem, baech, baent; and beym, beyth,  
beynt.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Buaswn, buasit, buasai.

Plur. Buasem, buasech, buasent.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Byddwyf, byddych or byddech, byddo.

Plur. Byddom, byddoch, byddont.

Or otherwise thus:

Sing. Bythwyf, bythych or bythech, bytho.

Plur. Bythom, bythoch, bythont.

And by Contraction thus:

Sing. Bwyf, bych or bêch, bô.

Plur. Bôm, bôch, bônt.

*Infinitive Mood.*

In all Tenses Bôd.

This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. Bôd, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, Bôd Feugan; Bôd Idris, Bôd Rychwin; Haf-fod, and by Contraction, Hafod; also a Being or Existence.

*Passive Voice.*

This Verb hath only the third Person Singular, throughout all the Moods and Tenses of this Voice.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense. Ydys ; in the Poets and in South-Wales and Powys, Ys. The Poets also use, Ydis.

Preterimperfect Tense. Oeddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Bawyd.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Buasid or buesid.

Future Tense. Byddir.

*Imperative Mood.* Bydder.

Er bod rhwng y dwfn a'r bas,  
Bydder fel y bo addas.



*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. Byddid ; and by Contraction, Beid, and baid.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Buasid or buesid.

Future Tense. Bydder, and byther ; and contractedly, Baer.

*Participle.*

The Participle is formed of the Infinitive, by prefixing a Preposition ; as, Yn bod, being or existing.



## C H A P. XVIII.

*The Compound of the Verb Substantive.*

Hényw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

*Indicative Mood.*Present Tense; third Person Sing. Hényw,  
Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.Mawrserch Ifor a'm goryw,  
Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw. D. G.Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,  
Aredig dysgedig yw.  
Ar y dyn a oryw dwyll. D. G.Amcanodd, p'am y cenyw,  
Neitio i'r bedd, antur ei byw. D. N.

They are but seldom found in the other Persons ;

Canwyf dwy fenestr wydden,  
Gwynfyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen. D. G.Gorwyf i'm gwiw-nwyf a'm gwedd,  
Gorphwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd. Ib.

Am rwyf y darwyf ac neud areu. D. B.

Canoach fi p'm y cenynt,  
Caeau Ddwnad caead ynt. D. G.*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Hanoeddwn, hanoeddit, hanoedd.

Plur. Hanoeddym, hanoeddych, hanoeddynt.

Deryw makes only Daroedd in the third Person  
sing.

Goryw and Cenyw want this Tense.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Hanfum, hanfuost, hanfu, and hanbu.

Plur. Hanfuom, hanfuoch, hanfuant.

Sing. Darfum, darfuost, darfu.

Plur. Darfuom, darfuoch, darfuant.

In like manner are Gorfum, and Canfum formed.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Hanfuaswn, hanfuasit, hanfuasai.

Plur. Hanfuasem, hanfuasech, hanfuasent, and hanfuesym, hanfuesych, hanfuesynt.

So Darfuaswn, gorfuaswn, canfuaswn.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Hanfyddaf, hanfyddi, henfydd and hanbydd.

Plur. Hanfyddwch, hanfyddwn. hanfyddant.

And contracted as follows :

Sing. Hanffaf, henffi, henffydd.

Plur. Hanffwn, hanffwch, hanffant.

So Darfyddaf, darfyddi, derfydd.

Plur. Darfyddwn, &c.

Gorfyddaf, gorfyddi, gorfydd, &c.

Canyddaf, canfyddi, canfydd, &c.

*Imperative Mood..*

|       |   |                    |   |       |                                    |
|-------|---|--------------------|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | Caret. Hanfydded.  | { | Plur. | Hanfyddom, hanfyddoch, hanfyddont. |
|       |   | Cenydd, canfydded. |   |       | Canyddom, canfyddoch, canfyddont.  |
|       |   | Caret, Darfydded   |   |       | Darfyddom, darfyddoch, darfyddont. |
|       |   | Caret, Gorfydded   |   |       | Gorfyddom, gorfyddoch, gorfyddont. |

Henryw is also thus contracted :

Third Person sing. Hanffed.

Plur. Hanffom, Hanffoch, hanffont.

Instead of the second Person sing. of the Verb Henryw, we use the second Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative, Hanfyddych, and hanffych, and hanbych. Also Derfid is used contractedly for Darfydded.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods,  
Present Tense*

|       |     |   |                         |       |   |                        |
|-------|-----|---|-------------------------|-------|---|------------------------|
| Sing. | Han | } | fyddwn, fyddit, fyddai, | Plur. | } | fyddem, fyddech, fydd- |
|       | Can |   |                         |       |   | dent—or,               |
|       | Dar |   |                         |       |   | fyddym, fyddych, fydd- |
|       | Gor |   |                         |       |   | dynt.                  |

Hanfyddwn, &c. is also contracted thus:

Sing. Hanffwn, hanffit, hanffai.

Plur. Hanffem, hanffech, hauffent.

And Darffai, gorffai, are used in the third Person sing. instead of Darfyddai, goifyddai.

Gwae i'wlad oer gwilio derwen  
Y darffai i wynt dorri 'phen.

And sometimes written with th, instead of dd.

Os gwir fyth i'w gorfythwn. G. Gl.

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

*Future Tense.*

|       |                                |   |       |   |                     |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|-------|---|---------------------|
| Sing. | Hanfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.        | } | Plur. | } | ddom, ddoch, ddont  |
|       | And Hanffwyf, hanffych, hanffo |   |       |   | ffom, ffoch, ffont. |
|       | And Hanpwyf, pych, po.         |   |       |   | pon, poch, pont.    |
|       | And Hanbwyf, bych, &c.         |   |       |   |                     |

So Canfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. ddom, ddoch, ddont.

Darfyddwyf, ddych, &c. Gorfyddwyf, goifyddych, &c.

And contractelly—

|           |   |             |   |       |                     |
|-----------|---|-------------|---|-------|---------------------|
| Darffwyf, | } | ffych, ffu. | } | Plur. | ffom, ffoch, ffont. |
| Gorffwyf, |   |             |   |       |                     |

*Infinitive Mood..*

Hanfod, and hanffod, which are also used for Substantives.

Canfod, darfod, gorfod.



*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

We have no Present Tense, but use the Future instead of it; as, Hanfyddir or hanffir, canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.

The Preterimperfect Tense is the same as that of the Optative; Hanoeddid, hanfyddid and hanffid; canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Hanfuwyd. hanffwyd and hanpwyd; Canfuwyd, darfuwyd, gorfuwyd.

*Future Tense.*

Hadfyddir, hadffir. Canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.

*Imperative Mood.*

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canfydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.**Preterimperfect Tense.*

Hanoeddid, hanfyddid and hanffid. Canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Hanfuasid and hanffasid; Canfuasid, darfuasid, gorfuasid.

*Future Tense.*

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canfydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

Cymmer di air Cymru deg,  
A gair Ffrainge, lle gorffer och,  
A gair Lloegr, y gwr lliwgoch. G. Gl.

*Participles.*

Yn Hanfod, or hanffod; yn canfod; yn darfod; yn gonfod.

## C H A P. XIX.

*The Irregular Verbs.*

Of Aeth, Daeth, and Gwnaeth.

**T**HESE Words are of the third Person singular of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood; and are the Radixes of Formation.

The Present Tense of these Verbs is supplied by the Verb Substantive and their Infinitive Mood, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

- |       |   |                                                                  |
|-------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | 3. Aeth, he went. Daeth, he came. Gwnaeth, he made.              |
|       |   | 2. Aethost, daethost, gwnaethost, thou wentest, thou camest, &c. |
|       |   | 1. Aethym, daethym, gwnaethym, or Euthym, deuthym, gwneuthym.    |
| Plur. | } | Aeth                                                             |
|       |   | Daeth, } om, och, ant, and ont.                                  |
|       |   | Gwnaeth.                                                         |

Instead of ym of the first Person sing. we use um; as Aethum, daethum, gwnaethum.

And corruptly in South-Wales, Eutho, deutho, gwneutho.

The antient Poets instead of Aeth used Ethyw.

Nef neud ethyw llyw llafn-rudd. Br. F.

And Eddyw, ac o Wyuedd pan eddyw,

Ac wyr i haul awyr yw. D. G.

So they say in Powys, Y dydd eddyw, i. e. Y dydd a aethi, the Day that is past.

And Eddwyd for Aethost,

Cau a wnaſ fy nyny, llwyd,  
Y ddeuddwrn yn lle'dd eddwyd. D. G.

And Ethwyf for Aethym,

Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iâch. Ib.

Deddyw for Daeth,

Deddyw o'i phen lw diddiw. D. G.

Dafydd ei ddŷdd a ddeddyw. M. B.

Mawr anrhydedd a'm deddyw,

Mi a gaf o byddaf byw. D. G.

And Dothyw,

Gwell nâ Nûdd am fûdd fu llyw a golled,

Ergyllaeth a'm dothyw. Br. F.

And Dodyw,

Dolur gormodd a'in dodyw.

And Dyfu antiently,

Tri theyrn maon,

A ddyfu o Frython. Aneurin.

Dyfu brenhin Lloegr yn llurygawg,

Cyd daeth ef nid aeth yn warthegawg. M. B.

Which is used likewise in other Persons and Tenses; as,

Dybuaſt i gyd i'r un orsedd,

I Frefi at Ddewi dda ei fuchedd. G. Br.

Dyddeuant attaw a ddotter ym medd,

Dybwyfo'm camwedd, Duw a'm cymmer,

Dybo i'm drystyd cyn pryd pryder. Ll. F.

Instead of Deuant, delwyf, delo.

And Dothwyf for daethym,

Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf, Arglwydd,  
Erglyw fi can dothwyf. Cynddelw.

And Gwneddyw for Gwnaeth,

Llwfr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw. D. G.

Di ymmynedd i'ngwneddyw. Ib.

And Gwnaddoedd for gwnaeth,

Llys gwin ac emys ddigammoedd gyllid,

Och golli a'i gwnaddoedd. D. G.

And Gorug and goreu.

Gorug Seferus gwaith cain,

Yn draws, dros, ynys Brydain,

Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain. N. W.

Ei wayw a oreu yn ddau hanner. En. Gwalch,

Y gwr an goreu madden medd-dawd. Ib.

And Gorfu,

Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorfu,

Ef goreu gorwyrain a fu. El. S.

And Gwneddwyf for gwnaethym,

Prydu i'th wêdd a wneddwyf,

Prid yw'r Swydd, pryderus wyf. D. G.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|       |   |            |   |             |   |       |   |              |
|-------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|-------|---|--------------|
| Sing. | { | Gwnaethwn, | { | thit, thai, | { | Plur. | { | them, thech, |
|       |   | Daethwn,   |   |             |   |       |   | thent.       |
|       |   | Aethwn,    |   |             |   |       |   |              |

*Future Tense.*

|       |               |                                  |                          |       |   |                              |
|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Sing. | {             | <sup>1</sup> Af, ai or ei, a.    | {                        | Plur. | { | Awn, ewch, ant.              |
|       |               | <sup>2</sup> Deuaf, deui, daw.   |                          |       |   | Deuwn, deuwech, deuant.      |
|       |               | <sup>3</sup> Dof, doi, commonly. |                          |       |   | Down, dowch, dont, commonly. |
|       |               | Dawaf, dewi, in                  |                          |       |   | Dawn, dewch, dewant, in      |
|       |               | S. W.                            |                          |       |   | S. W.                        |
| {     | Gwnaf, gwnai, | {                                | Gwnawn, gwnawch, gwnant, |       |   |                              |
|       | gwna.         |                                  |                          |       |   |                              |

Hwyr y rhos o dof i dir. D. G.

The Compound Dyddaw is used by the antient Poets from Daw.

Can dyddaw aneu, angen drallawd. M. B.  
 Caru dyn nid dilys ogoned,  
 Can dyddaw ei fraw irwyn dynged. Gwalch.

*Imperative Mood.*

|       |   |                        |                             |   |       |                         |                   |              |
|-------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Plur. | { | <sup>2</sup> Dos, Aed. | <sup>3</sup> eled and elid. | { | Plur. | <sup>1</sup> Awn, ewch, | <sup>2</sup> ant. | <sup>3</sup> |
|       |   | Gwna, gwnaed,          | gwnoled and lid.            |   |       | Gwnawn, gwnewch,        |                   |              |
|       |   | Dyred                  | Dened, deled and            |   |       | gwnant.                 |                   |              |
|       |   | and                    | delid.                      |   |       | Deuwn, deuwwch, deu-    |                   |              |
|       |   | Dvve                   | Doed, commonly              |   |       | ant. (vulgo.            |                   |              |
|       |   | Tyred                  | Dawed; in                   |   |       | Down, dowch, dont,      |                   |              |
|       |   | and Tyre               | S. W.                       |   |       | Dawn, dewch, dawant,    |                   |              |
|       |   |                        |                             |   |       | in S. W.                |                   |              |

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*  
*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Awn. ait, ai.  
 Plur. Aem, aech, aent; or Eym, eych, eynt.  
 Or Elwn, elit, elai. Plur. Elym, elych, elynt.  
 So Gwnawn, gwnait, gwnai. Pl. Gwnaem,  
 &c. or Gwneym, &c.

Or Gwnelwn, lit, lai. Pl. Gwnelym, ych, ynt.  
 And Deuwn, deuit, deuai. Pl. Deuem, deuech,  
 deuent.

Or Delwn, delit, delai. Pl. Delem, delech, de-  
 lent.

Or Down, { Doit, doi }  
 { Dait, dai } Pl. { Doem, doech, doent.  
 { Daem, daech, daent.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|       |   |                   |   |       |                      |
|-------|---|-------------------|---|-------|----------------------|
| Sing. | { | Aethwn, aethit,   | { | Plur. | Aethem, aethech, ae- |
|       |   | aethai.           |   |       | thent.               |
|       |   | Daethwn, daethit, |   |       | Daethem, daethech,   |
|       |   | daethai.          |   |       | daethent.            |
|       |   | Gwnaethwn, gwn-   |   |       | gwnaethem, gwnaeth   |
|       |   | aethit, gwnaethai |   |       | ech, gwnaethent.     |

In Powys and South Wales they use likewise El-swn, delswyn, gwnelswn, &c.

*Future Tense.*

sing. { Elwyf }  
       { Delwyf } 2 3 { lit. lo. } plur. { 1 2 3 }  
       { Gwnelwyf } { loim, loch, lont. }

Instead of the third Person sing. Delo, the anti-ents used sometimes Dyfo, from the Infinitive, dyfod; as,

Pan ddyfo Dofydd yn nydd pennawd,  
 Peryf par wrthlyn yn erbyn brawd. M. B.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Myned to go, and by Contraction Mynd.  
 Dyfod, to come, and sometimes Dywod.  
 Gwneuthur, to make, and Gwneuthud.

*Participle of the*

Present Tense. Yn myned, yn dyfod, yn gwneuthur.

Future Tense. Ar, or Arfedef myned, dyfod, gwneuthur.

*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Aed, aethwyd, and aethpwyd.  
 Deued, doed, and daed, daethwyd, and daethpwyd.  
 Gwnaed, gwnaethwyd, and gwnaethpwyd.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Aethid, and Elsid. Daethid, and delsid. Gwnaethid, and gwnelsid.

*Future Tense.*

Air or eir.

Deuir, commonly Doir in N. W. Dewir in S. W.  
 Gwnair, and gwneir.

*Imperative Mood..*

Aer, and eler.

Dneur, and Deler, in N. W. commonly Doer, and  
Daer. In S. W. Dawer*Optative. Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

|                     |   |                         |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| ✓ Preterimp. Tense. | } | Aid, eid, and elid.     |
|                     |   | Deuid, doid, and delid. |
|                     |   | Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.  |

|                   |   |                        |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| Preterplu. Tense. | } | Aethid or elsid.       |
|                   |   | Daethid or delsid.     |
|                   |   | Gwnaethid or gwnelsid. |

|               |   |                                                            |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Future Tense. | } | Aer or eler,                                               |
|               |   | Dneur and Deler, commonly<br>doer and daer; in S.W. dawer. |
|               |   | Gwnaer and gwneler.                                        |

*Participle.*

Gwnenthuredig, made or done.

The rest have none.

*Of the Verb Gwn, I know, or Gwybod,  
to know.**Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*Sing. Gwn, I know; gwyddost, thou knowest;  
gŵyr, he knoweth.Plur. Gwyddom, we know; gwyddoch; ye  
know; gwyddant, they know.*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.

And contracted, Gwyddwn, gwyddit, gwyd-  
dai, &c.

And, Gwypwn, gwypit, gwipai, &amp;c.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Gwybum, gwybuost, gwybu.

Plur. Gwybuom, gwyhuoch, gwybuant.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Gwybydd, he will know ; gwybyddi, thou will know ; gwybyddaf, I will know.

Plur. Gwybyddwn, we will know ; wch, ye will know ; aut, they will know.

The third Person singular is the Radix.

*Imperative Mood.*Sing. Gwybydd<sup>3</sup>, gwybydded<sup>2</sup>, and by Contraction gwypped.

Plur. Gwybyddwn, gwybyddwch, gwybyddant.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.**Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.

And by Contraction Gwyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwyddem, ddech, ddent.

And Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &amp;c.

And the third Person singular is sometimes gwyddiad.

Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fâd,

Gweddeiddiaw gwýdd a wyddiad. D. G.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Gwybuaswn, asit, asai.

Plur. Gwybuasem, ascch, asent.

And contracted Gwybaswn, asit, asai, &amp;c.

And Gwyddaswn, asit, asai, &amp;c.

The entire Word is Gwybyddaswn ; whence dd being cut off by Syncope, it is gwybaswn ; and throwing away u, it is gwybaswn.



Future Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. Gwybyddom, doch, dont.

And contractedly, Gwypwyf, gwypych, gwypo,  
&c.

Infinitive Mood.

Gwybod, to know.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. Gwyddir, gwyddys, and by  
contraction, gwÿs.

Yno y gwys ddifwyno ei gwêdd. D. G.

And poetically, Gwyddis, and gwis.

Preterimperfect Tense. Gwyddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Gwybuwyd, and by Con-  
traction gwypwyd.

Future Tense. Gwybyddir, and contractedly  
gwypir.

Imperative Mood,

Gwybydder, and contractedly gwyper.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. Gwybyddid, and contract-  
edly gwypid.

Preterplu. Tense. Gwybyddasid, and by con-  
traction gwypbasid,

Future Tense. Gwybydder, and by contraction  
gwyper.

Participles. Gwybodedig. Gwybodadwy.

---

*Of the Verb Adwaen, I know. Adnabod,  
to know.*

This Verb hath two Radixes; for some Tenses  
are formed of the Present Tense Adwaen, and some

of the Infinitive Adnabod, in the same Manner as Gwybod.

*Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

Sing. Adwaen, adwaenost, edwyn, I know, &c.

Plur. Adwaenom, och, ont or ant.

And in the Poets Adwen is used for Adwaen.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Adwaenwn, adwaenit, adwaenai.

Plur. Adwaenem, nech, hent: Adwaenym, nych, nynt.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Adnabum, adnabuost, adnabu.

Plur. Adnabuom, och, ont or ant.

Adwaeniad is also used for Adnabu.

Yno gynt ei enw a gâd,

Y mae dyn a'm, adwaeniad. D. G.

And Iolo hath used Adwaenodd,

Cynfigen bresen heb rôdd,

Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Adnabyddaf, adnabyddi, adnebydd.

Plur. Adnabyddwn, ddwch, dd ant.

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. Adnebydd, adnabydded,

Plur. Aduabyddwn, aduabyddwch, adnabyddant:

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods:*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Adnabyddwn, adnabyddit, adnabyddai.

Plur. Adnabyddem, ddech. ddent.

And, Adwaenwn, adwaenit, &c. and contractedly, Adnappwn, pit, pai, &c.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Adnabuaswn, sit; sai.

Plur. Adnabuasem, sech, sent.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Adnabyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. Adnabyddom, och, ont.

And, Adwaenwyf, &c. and contractedly, Adnappwyf, adneppych, adnappo, &c.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Adnabod, to know.

*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense, Adwaenir.

Preterimperfect Tense. Adwaenid, and adnabyddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Adnabuwyd.

Future Tense. Adnabyddir.

*Imperative Mood.*

Adnabydder, and Adwaener, and by Contraction, Adnapper.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. Adwaenid, and adnabyddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Adnabuasid.

Future Tense. Adnabydder, and adnapper, and adwaener.

*Participle.*

Adnabodedig.

Cydnabod is formed as Adnabod, except in those Tenses, which are formed from Adwaen.

*Of the Verb Cael, Cahel, and Caffael:**Active Voice.**Indicative Mood. Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|       |   |                             |   |       |   |                |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|---|-------|---|----------------|
| Sing. | { | Cefais, cefaist, caffodd or | } | Plur. | { | Cawsom, caw-   |
|       |   | casas, or contracted-       |   |       |   | soch, cawsant. |
|       |   | ly.                         |   |       |   |                |
|       |   | Cês, cêst, câdd, or câs.    |   |       |   |                |

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Câl; cai, cei, and cefi; caiff.

Plur. Cawn, cewch, cânt and caffunt.

Caffaf is used also for Câl; as, Ebbol goffol; a gaffaf. Iolo.

*Imperative Mood.*

The Singular wants the second Person.

The third Person, Caed and caffed.

Plur. Cafom and caffom, cafoch and caffoch, cânt and caffânt.

*Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods.**Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Cawn, cait, cai.

Plur. Caem, caech, caent; and Ceym, ceych, ceynt.

And Caffwn, ceffit, caffai.

Plur. Caffem, caffech, caffent; and Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. Cawswn, cawsit, cawsai.

Plur. Cawsem, cawsech, cawsent.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. Cafwyf, cefych and ceych, cafo.

Plur. Cafom, cafoch, cafont.

And Caffwyf, ceffych caffo.

Plur. Caffom, caffoch, caffont; and caom, &c.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Caol, cahel, and caffael.

*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

Preterperfect Tense. Cafwyd, caffwyd: Caed,  
câd Cafad, caffad.

Future Tense. Cair, ceffir.

*Imperative Mood.*

Caer, and Caffer.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. Caid, ceffid.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Cawsid.

Future Tense. Caer or caffer.

It hath no participles.

---

*Of the Verbs Byw, to live, and Marw,  
to die.*

These Words are no where used as Verbs but in the Infinitive Mood; and become Adjectives; as Gŵr byw; gŵr marw.

---

*Of the Verb Sefyll, to stand.*

This Verb, with its Compounds, forms all its Tenses of the second Person Singular of the Imperative Sêf, stand thou. The third Person of the Future is Saif, he will stand. The rest are regular.

---

*Of the Verb Ddyn, to bear, to carry, with  
its Compounds.*

It forms all its Tenses of the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood:

Dwg, he will carry ; which is also the second Person sing. of the Imperative, Dwg. carry thou.—he Preterperfect of the Indicative, Digaist, I have carry'd ; Digaist, thou hast carry'd ; Dygodd and Dug, he hath carry'd. But the first Person sing. sometimes Dugum. The other Tenses are regular.

*Of the Verb Adolwyn, to beseech.*

It forms all its Tenses from the Verb Attolwg or dolwg, to beseech.

Attolygaist, attolygaist, attolygodd, &c.

Adolwyn yt, dal a naid,

A rhwyg gwrr yr huc euraid. R. G. Er.

*Tybygu, to think, from Tyb, Opinion.*

This Verb is regularly formed throughout ; except in the Preterpluperfect Tense, which, from the regular Tybygaswn, tybygasit, tybygasai, &c. not much in Use, is, by Contraction, formed in manner following :

Sing. Tygaswn, tygasit, tygasai.

Plur. Tygasem, tygasech, tygasent.

And in Construction. Dygaswn, dygasit, dygasai.

Plur. Dygasem, dygasech, dygasent ; and Dy-  
sym, dygesych, dygesynt.

It is sometimes used without any contraction ; as,

Ai gasul, dybygesynt,

O esgyll gwyrdd fentyll gwynt. D. G.

And in other Tenses,

Ni thybygir, gwir gofiad,

Mewn peth teg bod brêg a brâd. Bb.

Pawb a debig pau ddigiwyf,  
Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf. Ib.

Clybu is used for Clywodd, in the third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Also Clybod, for Clywed, to hear, in the Infinitive.

Cigle, and Ciglef, are also found for Clywodd, he hath heard.

Degle; hear thou, hark, is found only in the second Person sing. of the Imperative Mood, q. d Dyglyw.

Sing. Hwde, and Hwre, take thou.

Plur. Hwdiwh, and hwriwh, and hwrewch.

Moes, pl. Moeswch. It is used only in the second Person sing. and plur. of the Imperative Mood.

### *Eb, I say.*

Eb, I say is used of all the Persons of both Numbers.

### *Present and Preterperfect Tenses.*

Sing. Eb fi, Eb di, Eb efe, I say or said, &c.

Plur. Eb pi, Eb chwi, Eb hwynt, we say or said, &c.

And Eb y fi, eb y di, eb y ni, eb y chi.

And in N. W. Eb yr fi, eb yr di, eb yr ef, &c. Neither is it declined any further. Yet the Antients said,

Ti hebof ni hebu oedd dat,

Mi hebod ni heba f finnau. Cynddelw,

Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebych. Bl. F.

Pan futtych o'th fyd fardd gydfol,  
Or byddwn ni hebwn hebod. P. M.

Its Compounds Atteb and Gwrthieb, to answer,  
are regular.

So Gohebu,

Ni'th glywneb yn gohebu. D. G.

### *Medd, saith he.*

The third Person sing. is the Radix of this Verb,  
and is conjugated thus :

#### *Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

Sing. Medd, saith he; meddi, sayest thou;  
meddaf, say I.

Plur. Meddwh, say we; meddwch, say ye;  
meddant, say they.

Preterimperfect Tense. Meddwn, meddit, med-  
dai.

Plur. Meddem, meddech, meddent: Or, Med-  
dym, meddych, meddynt.

It hath no more Tenses.

### *Piau, and in Construction Biau.*

It is of the Present Tense of the Indicative  
Mood, and of all Persons.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe } Biau, or

Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Piau.

#### *Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. Mi, ti, efe. } Bioedd, or

Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pioedd.

It is used likewise in the Future Tense, adding  
the Verb Substantive to it, as,



Sing. Mi, ti, efe, } Bieufydd, or  
 Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pieufydd,

Dafydd bieufydd y bêl. L. G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe, } Pieufyddai, and  
 Plur. Ni, chwi, hwy } Bieufyddai.

It may be used likewise through all the Tenses, after the same Manner as a Verb Substantive of the third Person, prefixing *pieu* or *bien*. And through all Persons too; as, *Mi pioeddwn, or bioeddwn; ti bioeddit, &c.*

### *Rhoddi, to give.*

This Verb sometimes by Contraction syncopates *dd*, and is *Rhoi*, for *Rhoddi, to give; Rhôf*, and *Rhoaf*, for *Rhoddaf, I will give.*

Hwyr y rhôf ô dôf i dir. D. G.

Rhown, for *Rhoddwn, I would give, let us give.*

Rhy, and prefixing the Preposition *Dy, dyri*, instead of *Rhydd*, he will give.

Rho, Rhoddo, the third Person sing. of the future Tense of the Optative Mood.

A ro gam-i-wraig o îâl,

E ry Duw rai a'i dial. L. Mon.

Which is also *Rhptho*, with *th*, instead of *dd*.

Maer Rhuthyn yn a'i rhotho. T. A.

Gad yna, y gwr da gwych,

O'r eithaf hyn a rothyh.

Imperative, *Dyro, give thou, for Rho of South Wales.*

*Arhos, to stay, to tarry, &c.*

Arhos is a regular Verb, but that, in forming, it may throw off as well as retain s; as, Arhosais, arhosaist, and Arhoais, arhoais, &c. I have, thou hast stay'd, &c. Arhosaf, and arhoaf, I will stay. The third Person sing. of the Future Tense is Erys, as Gesyd; and by Apocope, Ery.

A gwayw hir gwae a'i hery,

O'i ffordd gwyn ei fydd a ffy. Hywel Swrðwal.

The Imperative, Aros, and Aro, stay thou.

Na ffo, || cyfaro forwyn. D. G. || Forcyfaro.

So Arhoswn, arhown: Arhosit, arhoit, &c, I would stay, &c.

*Dywedyd, to say, to speak.*

Instead of Dywedodd, the regular third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense, Dyfod, and Dywad, and Dywawd are sometimes used; as,

Deufwy nâ'r neb a'i dyfod. Hywel Kilan.

A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd. D. G.

Dyn wyf a â dan ei wâd.

Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.

Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y ffawd,

Iw ddiwaft bobl a ddywawd. R. G. Er.

In the third Person sing. of the Future Tense, and the second Person of the Imperative, Dywaid is used sometimes instead of Dywed.

Ac na ddywaid f'enaïd fûn. D. G.

Pa ddeall, pwy a ddywaid,

Beth o'i naw, mor boeth ei naïd. W. Llyn.

*Dawr, or Tawr.*

This Verb is used Impersonally and Personally.  
Impersonally, in the Present and Future Tenses  
of the Indicative ; as,

|                            |   |                                                         |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Present and<br>Fut. Tense. | { | Sing. Ni'm dawr i, ni'th dawr di, ni<br>ddawr ef.       |
|                            |   | Plur. Ni'n dawr ni, ni'ch dawr chwi,<br>ni ddawr hwynt. |

Personally, in the Preterimperfect Tense, Indica-  
tive Mood ; as,

Sing. Ni ddorwn, ddorit, ddorai.

Plur. Ddorem, ech, ent.

And compounded with Dy,

Myn y ddeddfani ni ddiddawr

P'le bor cawell morlo mawr. M. R.

Na chûdd dy ddeurudd diddorych o'th wâs,

Gwae y neb atcas a gasseych. Bl. F.

~~~~~

C H A P. XX.

Article. Not Bannog

THE Articles (the first of the undeclinable Parts
of Speech) are two, Y and Yr, the.

Y, is placed before Consonants and w ; as, Y
gŵr, the Man ; Y wraig, the woman. And in the
Southern Dialect it is placed before l ; as, Y iaith,
for Yr iaith.

Yr, is used before words beginning with Vowel,
whether radical or in construction ; as, Yr Aberth,
the Sacrifice. Yr orddig wraig, the angry Wo-
man.

But when the Particles, a, na, i, o, precede
in Construction, and the Word following begins

with a Consonant, or w. or i, then Yr is used, but the y is cut off by Apostrophe, because of the preceding Vowel; as, Mi a'r gŵr; Gwell na'r wraig. Câr i'r iarll, i'r brenin. Dŷn o'r drêf. After other Words ending with a Vowel, with Words beginning with a Consonant following, we use promiscuously, y or 'r; but more compactly 'r, than y, Pwy yw'r gŵr, Pwy yw y gŵr. The Antients instead of y and yr writ e and er.

C H A P XXI.

Of the Adverb. Rhagferf.

THE following Parts of Speech, which the Latin Grammarians call a Particle, are by us called Gorair.

Adverbs are of several Sorts.

Of Place, Mannawl, or lleawl; as, Yma, here; and Yman, q. d. y. man.

Yman ddŷn i'r man ydd wyf, D. G.

Ac weithian yman ymy. Ibid.

Yna, there; Yno, in that Place; Accw, there; which the Poets write likewise Racew.

Hwyl racew 'm mrwydr hil Riccert. Iolo.

Llywelyn oedd hyn heddyw hon, racew,

Hil Riccart ap Einion. L. G.

Draw, yonder, lo there; fry, above; obry, below; allan, ymaes, without; i mewn, within; uchod, above; isod, beneath; yngod, nigh, hard by. And d being apocopated, ucho, iso, yngo. And Adverbs compounded of the Prepositions, i and o; i fynu, i wared, oddi yma, oddi yna, oddi accw, oddi fewn, oddi allan, oddi fawr, oddi isod,

oddi-nchod, oddidraw, &c. Ple, where, for pa le, in what Place :

Piliwr adail p'le'r ydwyd ?

Plated wylt pa le nid wyd ? M. R.

I b'le, for l ba le, o b'le, for o ba le.

Of time, Amser ; as, Ynawr, yr awrhon, y boreu, yn foreu, or rather y bore, yn fore, as written by the Antients, yn ebrwydd, yn hwyr, heddyw, yforu, yforucher, trennydd, gwrthdreunyydd, tranoeth, tradwy : Doe, echdoe, cyn echdoc :—Beunyydd, beunoeth, weithian, bellach, eusys, b'yth, etto, and the Antients said etwa.

Cyn bod etwa, ewyllys da, dial eisian. Br. F.

Ni weled o grêd a bedydd, etwa,

Ei gynua gysteddydd. Dan.

And Etwaeth,

Och Dduw na ddaw ef etwaeth,

I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth. El. S.

Erioed, er moed, yleni, erllynedd, gynt : Pan, when ; yna, then ; tra, whilst ; eusys, already.

Adverbs of Number (Rhyngferfau nifer) are made out of Nouns of Number by adding Gwaith, a Turn or Course ; as, Unwaith, once ; dwywaith, twice ; teirgwaith, thrice. Canwaith, milwaith, &c.

Of Order, Trefn ; as, Yn gyntaf, yn ail, yn drydydd, &c. Yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach, weithian, o'r diwedd.

Of asking, Gofyn ; as, Pam, for pa ham, why ; p'odd, for pa fodd ; p'wedd, for pa wedd ; pa ddelw, pa sut, how. A, ai, iie, for ai, ie. Mae, for pa le y mae. Onid, for ai nid.

Of Calling, Galw ; as, O, how, hai, ha, degle, q. d. Dyglyw, hear thou, hark. Debre, come hither.

Of Denying, Gwâd; as, Na, nad, na's, for na ys, nac, nag e, ni, ni's, for ni ys, nid, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim.

Of Affirming, Atteb, neu Taeru; as, Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammau, yn ddilys; er and er do. And before Verbs, A, y, yr, ydd, yd in the Antients; ys. Also dŷ and d' in Composition do affirm, daccw, dyna, dymma, dyfry, dobry, which are Adverbs of Shewing.

Also Neur, and neud, in the Ancients, were Adverbs of Affirming; as,

E fu amser neur derw. D. G.

Of Swearing, Tyngu; as, Myn, ym, i.

Of Exhorting, Annog; as, Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, &c. which are Prepositions with the affixed Pronouns. Adolwyn, adolwg, prythee.

Of Choosing, Dewls; as, Echre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell.

Of Forbidding, Gwahardd; as, Na.

Of Gathering together, Cynnhull; as, i gyd, achlân, or ychlân, ynghyd, ar unwaith.

Of Warning, Rhybuddio; as, Dyd, dyd-dyt; Lat. Atat.

Of Wishing, Dymunaw; as, O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's.

Of Parting, Gwahanu; as, Ar wahan, o'r neill; &c.

Of a Thing not finished, Peth anorphen; as, Agos, ymron, braid, prin, hayach or haeach, haechen for haeachen, swrn, syrn, taran. Chwyn a chwyn, or rather, chwyf na chwyf, movet non movet. Dav.

Of Diversity, Amrywiaeth; as, Yn amgen, yn amgenach.

Of Vehemency, Rhv; Iawn after an Adjective, Da iawn, very good; Drwg iawn, very bad.

Of Shewing, Dingos; as, Syllt, wele, nycha; fel hyn, and contractedly fellyn, llyma, llyna. Also such as are compounded with dy, dymma, dyna, dacew, dyfry, dobry. And with Wel for Wele, weldyma, weldäccw, wel dyna, weldiso,

Wel dyna weled anawdd. D. G.

Dos i Dduw wel d'iso ddÿdd. Ibid.

Adverbs of Quality, Ansawdd, cynnedd, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition Yn before them; as, Yn dda, well; yn ddoeth, wisely; yn fwyu, kindly; yn ddyggedig, learnedly; &c.

In the same Manner are many other Adverbs made; Yn fwy, more; yn llai, less; yn hwyr, latey; yn foreu, early; yn unig, only; yn amgen, otherwise; yn gynt, sooner; &c.

Adjectives and Participles are also used adverbially, without the Preposition Yn prefix'd, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as, Da y gwnaeth bob peth. Boreu y co lasoch. Hwyr y dii ynasoeh. Hir y trygasoch. Ond da y gwneuthun? Ar drwg y darllenais? Dysgedig yr atebodd, &c.

Of Quantity, Dognedd; as, Llauer, ychydig, bychydig, gornodd, peth, ychlan, i gyd, yn lawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf.

Of Comparison, Cystadlu; as, Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn, gym-naint, yn fwy, yn llai. Cyn ddaewred, &c.

Of Likeness, Cyffellbu; as, Felly, fal, megis, meis, mal, yn uwedd, yn yr unmodd, yn un-sut.

Of Explaining, Egluro; as, Sef, for ys ef, mal-pai, nid amgen.

The Interjections, which we call Taffodiaid, are ranked among the Adverbs; ha, hys, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochan, w, wb, wban, wwb,

waw, wew, ffw, ffei, ffwdd, whw, ei, haihow,
raiwhw, haha, hoho, how, siow. heng, gwae,
wftt, bw, ust, oio, wichwach, hu, ys hu, huw.

Heno ni chysgaf unhun.

Be canai Dduw huw ei hun. D. G.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Conjunction. Cyssylltiad.

OF Conjunctions some be Copulatives ; as, A,
ac, na, nac, hetyd.

Disjunctives ; as, Ai, neu.

Discretives ; as, Er, antiently written Yr ; etto,
etwa, ethr, ond, onid ; fal, mal, megis, meis.

Casuals ; Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys,
can's, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am hyn, am
hynny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb.

Conditionals ; as, O, if ; and the Adverb of Af-
firming Ys being added, o's. And d being added,
od ; and in some places they add r, or, if. Eithr,
onid, ond, if not, unless, Pe, if.

Adversatives ; as, Er, or yr ; cyd bo ; eisoes.

Exceptives ; as, Oni, i. e. o's ni, if not, Onid,
i. e. o nid, or o's nid, if not. Namyn, oddieithr,
hagen.

Electives ; as, Na, nag, no, nog.

Interrogatives ; as, A, ai, oni, onid.

Redditives ; as, Etto, er hynny, eisoes. Mai,
that ; and in South Wales, Taw, that.

Chwaith is likewise a Conjunction, Na minnau
na chwithau chwaith.

So Chwaethach, or rather chwaithach, which
sounds as a Comparative from chwaith, and signi-
fies, much less, so much the less. Nid edrych ar-

nat chwaethach dy garu. Ni rydd geiniog chwaethach punt.

C H A P XXIII

Of the Preposition. Arddodiad.

A PREPOSITION is set before other Parts, either in Apposition, as, Am arian, for Money; or else in Composition, as, Amgylchu, to surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition are these; A, ag, can, gan, with. Am, for. Ar, upon.—At, to. Yn, mewn, in. Er, fer, notwithstanding; as, Er niwyn, er maint. I, to. Wrth, by, nigh. Heb, without. Hablaw, beside. Myn, by, (in Swearing). Tan, under. Tros, and in Construction, dros, for, over. Trwy, through. Er, erys, es, signifying Time, from, since, ever since. Er blwyddyn i ddoe. Er yn blentyn.—Er ys blwyddyn.

Er mis nid o eissau maeth. B. Br.

Lliw'r dŷn erys llawer dŷdd. D. G.

Er ys mis eres y myw. Ibid.

A roes i'm aur erys mis. L. G.

Aros, for, before.

Gormodd yw gwerth bŷn gerth gain,

Aros agos i ugain. D. G.

Cyn, before; gwedi, after, and wedi, Cylch, about; amgylch, round about. Heibio, by, Herwydd, by, because of, according to. Hwnt i, over, beyond. Hyd, as far as, until, unto; and its Compounds. Hyd yn Rhufain. Hyd ar derfyn dwywlad.

Drach, behind. **Drach ynghefn**, drych anghyfer-
nerth. **D. G**

Erbyn, and yn erbyn, against. **Gyferbyn**, gy-
farwynob, over-against. **Erbyn**, erfydd, and ger-
fydd, by. **Erbyn ei law**; erfydd, or gerfydd ei
droed. **Gyda**, gydag, with.

Ger, and sometimes with its primary or radical
Letter cer, near to, by: It is used for the most part
with bron, or llaw; **ger bron**, before or in Pre-
sence; **ger llaw**, nigh, by.

Uch, above; to which is added llaw, and pen,
uwch law, uchben. **Is**, under; to which is ad-
ded llaw, is law. **Goruwch**, above, over. **Goris**,
under, beneath.

O fewn, within. **Oddi fewn**, on the inside,
within. **Oddi allan**, on the outside, without.—
Oddair, over, above, from off. **Oddiwyth**, from,
from off. **Oblcgid**, o ethryb, o herwydd, be-
cause of. **O flaen**, before. **O gyich**, about.—
O'r tu ôl, behind, beside. **O'r tu yma**, on this
side. **O'r tu draw**, on the other side. **O'r tu**
mwyn, on the inside. **O'r tu allan**, on the outside.
O'r tu hwnt, on, or from, the other side. **O'r parh**
yma, on this side.

Parh a, parh ag at, towards.

Rhag, from, for, before. **Ymgadw rhag** for-
wr Sabbath. **Rhag osn**. To which bron is some-
times added. **Rhagbron**, before or in Presence.

Acy manac, seren + o'i rhac, yn rhoigalen. **Br. B.**

Rhwng ym-mhlith, ym-mysg, between or be-
twixt, among or amongst. **Tua**, and in Constitu-
tion. **Dua**, towards.

Dua'r nen a droi'n union. **R. C.**

Tu ag at, towards, Tu ag at am, as to, as touching, as concerning.

Some of these are used also in Composition ; as, Trwy, try, trywanu, to pierce through. Tryfrith, trylew, &c. &c.

Some become Adverbs ; as, Cyn, gwedi, Trwy, y being turned into odd, trwodd. So Tan, adding odd, tanodd ; and ar, with n put in the middle, amodd. Hence oddi amodd, odditanodd, oddi trwodd.

CHAP XXIV.

Of the Prepositions used in Composition.

A Enhanceeth the Sense, Athrist, achrwyn, achar.

Ad, generally implies a reputed action, as the Lat. re ; as Adnewyddu, to renew ; adseino, to resound ; and it is in some Words Add, Addnaid, Refuge. Addfwyn, addfain, addfed.

Am, signifies, on every side, as Amgoch, amgylch, amnoeth, amddyfrwys.

An, signifies Privation or not, anwybod, anlywodhaeth, anghysson, anherffaith.

In some Words it does not imply Privation ; as, Anrhydded, from Rhy, too much. Anrhyfedd, wonderful, &c. &c.

But these perhaps are formed from Yn, and enlarge the signification.

Ar, arbenig, ardderchog, set yr dydd, a dderchafwyd ar eidd. Ardymheru, ardderchafael.

Cyd, is of the same force as the Lat. Con ; as, Cyd-sefyll. It is sometimes made Cyf, cyfladd,

cyfrodedd, cyfrid. And sometimes before Vowels, Cyfuwch, cyfun.

Cynt, from cynt, before or from Cyntaf, first; as, Cynt-haid, cyntad, cyntaf.

Dan, from Dy and an; Dwgylchynu, damlewychu.

Dar; as Darostwng, Darfod, dargwsg, darllein, darmerth.

Dad, from Dy and ad, andoes what has been already done, as the English Un; as, Datgloi, to unlock; dattod, to undo; dadwino, dattrol.

Di, denotes Privation or not; as, Dibeched, di-dweid, dilwyr.

Dy, enlarges the signification, and makes the Word it is compounded with a Frequentative; as, Dygyfor, dygymmod, dyfrys.

Ith lys a dyfrys ydd âf. Iolo.

And it is for the most part pronounced, Di, di-ndeth, dilyn.

To which sometimes s is added, being inserted in the middle, from the Adverb of affirming, Ys, dispoeri, distewi, dismoeli, distrewi, distaw, dispyll.

Whence sometimes dos, for dys, dosparthu, dosbleidio.

The y is thrown away before Vowels; as, de-thol, from dy and ethol.

Duno, for Dyuno, whence the Compound, Cytuno, for Cyttyuno, as it used to be written, formerly. Dynchwelyd. Daeth, from dy and aeth.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, dynma, dyna, daw, ccw, dohry, diso, ducho. Of which we have treated already.

In some words it is changed into t; as, Etwyll, from dy and gwyll. Tyred, for dyred, Tywall, for dywallaw.

Dull oedd iw dywall iddo. L. D.

Moreover. this Preposition turns Verbs that are Neuters into Actives, such as are no Transitives into Transitives; as, Methu, to fail, to perish; difetha, to destroy. Glyna, to stick; dylun, to follow, to cleave to.

Dir, vehemently; dirdynnu, dirwest, dirmyg. Go, somewhat; Goddrwg, golosgy, goslodi.

When it comes before a, together with the a is made gwa; as, Gwarchae, for goarchae; gwar-chadw, for goarchadw.

Gor, somewhat; Gorsefyll, gorllechu, gorlly, fnu, gorthywys.

But Gor, most frequently, is over; as, Gorfod, to overcome. Gorthrechu, gortlin, gormodd, gorwag, gorfoledd, goresgyn.

Gwrth, against; Gwrth-ddywedyd, gwrthwyneb.

Hy, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same force, as, Hyffordd, hylaw, hynod, hyfryd, hygoel, hyglud, hygtyw, hylun.

Lled, half; Lledtyw, lledtarw, lled-fedd.

Rhy, rhybucho, to wish frequently or greatly. When it is prefix'd to Verbs, it gives them a frequentative Signification: Without Composition it is an Adverb signifying, too much, excessively.

Tra, very; Traderchafu, traglew, trablin.

Ym: When a Verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal action; as, Ymguddio, to hide himself; ymgynnal, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual action; as, Ymgofeidio, to embrace one another. Ymgaru, ymwneuthur. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, Ymasos, ymosfya, ymdynna.

Ys, ysama, ysby, ystyr.

It is in some Words es, esmwyth ; and sy, symudo, for ysmudo.

C H A P. XXV.

The Syntax. Cystawen. Of the Construction of Substantives.

SUBSTANTIVES come together in construction in two ways : First, as belonging to one Thing. Secondly, as belonging to divers.

First, as belonging to one thing.

If two Substantives, the one a Proper, and the other a Common, come together, and the Common be placed first, then Y or Yr is put before it ; and if they be Masculines, they make no change of their Initials ; as, Y brenin Dafydd a ddywedodd. But if they be Feminines, both change their Initials into their Soft ; as, Y forwyn Fair.

But if the Proper be placed first, and the Common last, it changes its Initial sometimes into its Soft, tho' it be Masculine ; as, Dafydd frenin.— Llës fâb Coel. Hywel Bobydd.

The Latter of the two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition o prefix'd to it ; as, Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth. Benyw o olchyddes a garodd.

And in the Northern Dialect gan ; as, Y sant gan Bedr. Y milwr gan Arthur. Y lleidr gan Barabbas.

Secondly, when two Substantives come together belonging to divers things, the latter being as it were possessed by the former, then the latter Substantive will retain its primary or radical Initial ;

as, Ty tâd Dafydd. Mam Gwenlliant; and sometimes it changes it into its soft; as, I dy Ddaw o dy ydd âf.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town, or place, and the former Substantive to be the Plural Number; then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial, as, Gwŷr Lloegr. Gwraedd Llundain. But if the former Substantive be of the Singular Number, then the latter changeth its radical Initial into its Soft; and hath o put before it; as, Gŵr o Lloegr. Gwraig o Llundain.

Both Substantives being Common, and not pertaining either to Manufacture or Material whereof a thing is done, or to be done; the latter is immediately subjoined to the former without any Change of its Initial; as, Cariad mam; haelioni tâd; gweinidog Duw; pen bryn.

But if the former Substantive be an artificial Piece, and the latter the material, then is the latter either immediately subjoined, without any change of its radical Initial, if the former be Masculine; as, Ty coed Môr près; or with a change of its radical Initial into its Soft: if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, Ysgubor goed. Sârph brés. Canwyll gŵyr. Fflam dân. Or are otherwise made with o between; as, Ty o goed. Sârph o brés. Canwyll o gŵyr. Fflam o dân. Or adjectively, thus; Ty coedawl. Ysgubor feinîn.

If the former Substantive be the Artist, and the latter the Material, or the Piece wrought or to be wrought, the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; without any regard to the Gender of the former; as, Saer coed. Gŏf pedolân. Gwneidyddes crysau.

In some respects the latter Substantive hath a difference between it and the former; as, *Gŵr i Dduw. Tâl i'r ymddifaid. Amser i alaru.* And sometimes Rhag; as, *Oſu rhag yr haint a syrthiasu arno.*

Lastly, it is to be noted, that the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor, when put in Apposition with it. But if the Substantive possessed be compounded with the Possessor, it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor is ever turn'd to its Soft; as, *Cad-farch, a War-horse, or Horse of War. Adardy, a Bird-House.*

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C H A P. XXVI.

*The Construction of Substantives and  
Adjectives.*

**T**HE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes too in Number; but an Adjective singular is very often joined to a Substantive plural.

The place of the Adjective in construction is generally after its Substantive; as, *Gŵr da; dyn gwych; gwraig lân; merch wen.*

When an Adjective comes after a Substantive singular of the Masculine Gender, it retains its radical Initial; as, *Ty teg, gŵr da; dyni doeth.*

But when the Adjective hath obtained the use of a Surname, and is subjoin'd to a Proper Name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, tho' its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, *Hywel Dda; Dafydd Gwyn; Idwal Foel; Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn.* And so also do other Adjectives; as, *Dafydd ddur-wiol; Haman ddichellgar; Lazarus diawd.* So



also, Digon, gormodd, holl, llawer, peth, Bagad, rhai, when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, Bwyd ddigon; dwfr ormodd; ydy nion oll; da lawer; eullyn beth; gwŷr fagad; deiraid rai.

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft. as, Gwraig dda, merch ddoeth; dŷn lân.

But when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives (as they are sometimes) with a Pronoun possessive between, the Adjective may be the Masculine, though the Substantive be Feminine; as, Gwyn ei llaw. Glân yw dy ferch.

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively, are also placed before their Substantives, with the Preposition o between; as, Llawer o feirch; Hŷn o Orchwyl; mwy o gyfoeth; rhagor o enllyn; chwaneg o ddiod; digon o fwyd; llai o bysgod; bychan o faint, &c.

When a singular or plural Adjective is set before its Substantive, it makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, Duwiol, bendefig. Tlymon wragedd. Glân ferched.

All Substantives plural, of what Gender soever they be, will have Adjectives after them beginning with their radical Initials, and most frequently of the Singular Number; as, Piccellau tanlyd. Arglwyddi caled. Gwragedd duwiol. Dynion da.

But the Adjective is sometimes of the Plural Number; as, Dynion doethion. Merched gwynion. Gwŷr haelion.

Dynion cyndynion dinerth,  
" Tynion erchyllion a cherth.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are most commonly set before their Substantives; and make no change of the radical Initial of the Substantive, whether it be Masculine or Feminine; as, *Mwynach gŵr*; *glanach gwraig*.—*Goreu gŵr*; *tecca gwraig*.

*Pob* also is ever placed before its Substantive, and makes no change of the Initial; as, *Pob dŷn*; *pob gwraig*. And so is *Rhyw* ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as *Rhyw ddŷn*; *rhyw fachgen*: Which Naill also doth.

Numerals are placed before their Substantives, and make no Change of their Initials; as, *Un gŵr*, *tri gŵr*, *ugain gŵr*. *Tair gwraig*, *pedair gwraig*; *ugain gwraig*.

Except *Dau*, *dwy*, which make the Substantive following change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Dau Fâb*; *dwy ferch*. So *un* before a Feminine Substantive; as, *Un Wraig*; *un ferch*. *Tri* and *Chwe* change the Initials of the Substantives following them into the Aspirate; as, *Tri châr*; *chwe châr*. But in the Feminine Gender, *Tair* cares.

When Substantives beginning with *B*, *G*, *D*, are compounded with *Pump*, *saith*, *wyth*, *naw*, *dêg*, *pymtheg*, *ugain*, *deugain*, &c. Cant; then the Substantive make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. *b*, into *m*, *d* into *n*, and *g* thrown away; as, *Pumbyn*, *seith-wr*, *wythmuwch*.

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their Soft; as, *Y drydedd law*; *yr ail glust*; *y bedwaredd, bummed, seithfed*, &c. *wraig*.

## C H A P XXVII.

*The Construction of Pronouns.*

**M**I, ti, ni; after the Preposition i, do sometimes throw away their own i, and are written im', it', in', instead of i mi, i ti, i ni. And poetically ym', yt', yn'.

Chwi likewise, after the same Preposition i, throws away its own i; and ch and w being transposed, it was written iwch for i chwi;—instead of which we often find in the Poets, uwch', and ywch'.

The Pronoun Relative is often understood in the British, as, Clywais iaith ni ddyallwn, I heard a Language (that) I understood not. Ps. lxxxi. 5. I'r farn a orchymynnaist, to the Judgment (that) thou hast commanded. Ps. vii. 6. Efe a'i dysgef yn y ffordd a ddewis, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose. Ps. xxv. 12. Et sic anillies, saith Dr. Davies.

The Pronouns Possesives, Mau, mine, and Tau, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; Y, or Yr, being also put before the Substantives; as, Y tād mau; y fam fau: Y gŵr tau, y wraig dau: So changing the Initials of mau and tau, to their Softs, if their Substantives be Feminines. Mau and tau, when they have no Substantive expressed, have the Article Y set before them; as, Y mau, y tau, Masculine. Y fau, y dau, Feminine.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except Eiddo) are placed before their expressed substantives; the radical Initial Letter of their Substantive being changed, after Fy, into their Liquids: as, fy na; fy wara, &c. after Dy, thine, and Ei, his, into their Softs; as, Dy blant, dy dda, dy fura; Ei blant, &c. after Ei, her, into their Aspirates; as, Ei phen; ei thâd; ei châr. Ein, our

eich, your; and eu, their, make no change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, Ein tâd; eich Duw; eu câr.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; 'm, from mi and mau; 'th, from t and tau; 'i, from ei; 'n, from en; 'ch, for eich; 'u, for eu; and are compounded with A, and; â, with; na, neither or nor; i, to; o, out of.

Ei, his or her, and Eu, their, after-i, to, are changed into w; as, i'w dâd, i'w thâd, to his Father, to her Father; i'w tâd, to their Father. Instead of which they say in South-Wales, idd ei dâd; Masculine Gender, idd ei thâd; Feminine Gender, idd eu tâd. plural.

There are thirteen affix'd Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. Af, yf, of, from fi, i; At, yt, ot, from ti, thou; Om, ym, from ni, we; Och, ych, from chwi, you; Ynt, from hwynt, they; O or aw, from efo, he, that; i, from hi, she, her.

They are compounded with Prepositions thus:

Ar, upon; Arnaf, arnat, arno or arnaw, arni; Arnôm, arnoch, arnynt, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

At, to; Attaf, attat, atto, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

Am, hath dan put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, Andanaf, amdanaf, andauo of andanaw, andani and amdeni. Plur. Aundanom, andanoch, amdanynt.

Can or Gan, with; as, Cennyf, cennyt; centym, cennych; Gennyf, gennyt; gennyim, gennych; changing a of Can and Gan into e; and Caetho, canthi, canthynt; or Ganddo, ganddi, ganddynt, retaining a.

Er, for the Sake of; as, Erof, erot, erdio, erddi; erom, eroch, erddynt.

Heb. without; Hebof, hebot, hebom, heboch, and hebddo, hebddi, hebddynt.

Hyd, (with Ar, in Apposition) all over; as, Ar-hydot, ar hydot, ar hyd-ddo, ar hyd-ddi: Ar hyd-om, ar hydoch, ar hyd-ddynt, all over me, thee &c.

I, to; as, Iin' it', in', (for poetically, Ym', yt', yn') to me, thee, us. Iddo, iddi, iddynt, to him, her, them.

Rhag, from, or forward; as Rhagof, rhagot, rhagddo, rhagddi; Rhagom, rhagoch, rhagddynt, from me, thee, &c. Af rhagof, dos rhagot, I will go forward, go thou forward.

Rhwng, between; as, Rhyngof, rhyngot, rhyng-ddo, rhyngddi, or rhyngtho, rhyngtli: Rhyngom, rhyngoch, rhyngddynt or rhyngthynt; between me, thee, him, &c.

Tan, under; as, Tanaf, tanat, tano, tani; Tanom, tanoch, tanynt, under me, thee, him, &c.

Tros, for, or over; as, Trosot, trosot, trosto, trosti; Trosom, trosoch, trostynt, for, or over me' thee, him, &c.

Trwy, through; as, Trwof, trwot, trwyddo, trwyddi; Trwom, trwoch, trwyddynt, through me, thee, him, her, &c.

Wrth, by, or to; as, Wrthyf, wrthyf, wrtho, wrthi; Wrthym, wrthyf, wrthynt; by, or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn, in, or within; as, Ynof, ynot, yntho or ynthaw or ynddo, ynthi or ynddi; Ynom, ynoch, ynthynt or ynddynt; in, or within me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

The Poets use also Ynto or yndo, ynti or yndi.

Cabla dy fro dda i'm gwydd i,  
A'th randir, at rho yndi. L. G.

Seintwar o thorres ynti,  
Ni thyrr dŷn ddim o'th air di. O. Ll. M.

The Poets use likewise, Rhôf, rhôm, rhôd, rhôch, for Rhyngof, rhyngom, rhyngot, rhyngoch.

Dyro, mwy i'rh bryderir,  
Rhôd a'r cadarn hyarn hir. G. J. H.

Rhowch groes rhôch a gwyr isod. L. Mon.

Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhôch,  
A dod reswm da dros och. T. A.

Ond na ddylit ddileu

Y rhwym fyth y rhôm a fu. D. G.

The Pronoun Possessive Eiddo, is likewise compounded with the affixed Pronouns; as, Eiddof, eiddot. eiddo or eiddaw, eiddi; Eiddom, eiddoch, eiddynt.

But besides the afore-mention'd Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also sub-junctively compounded with the Participle Au; placing a nn between Mi and Ni, and Au; and th between Ti, chwi, hi, hwy, and au; as, Minnau, ninnau; tithau, chwithau, lithau, hwythau: Hwyt, makes hwyntau; and Yntau, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also Hûn, or hunan (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars: And Hûn, or hunain, (selyes, or alone) with their Plurals.

## C H A P XXVIII.

### *The Construction of Verbs.*

**T**HE Affirmative Adverb a is generally put after Nominative Cases, before the Persons of

Verbs, if the Verbs intend Affirmation; as, *Mi a garaf, ti a geri, efe a gâr. Ni a garwn, chwia gerwch, hwy a garant.*

But in South Wales *y* is often used instead of *a*; as, *Mi y garaf, ti y geri, chwi y gerwch, &c.* and the Radical Letter of the Verb is then turned to its Soft.

But if any Part of the Sentence be placed before the Nominative Case, the Verb then is set before its Nominative, reserving its radical Initial, and having the Adverb of affirming *Y* prefixed to it, if it begin with a Consonant, *yr*, or *ydd* in South-Wales, if it begin with a Vowel; as, *I ni y gwnaeth Duw 'r bŷd. I mi yr addawodd.* But when the Accusative Case is placed before the Verb, the *y* or *yr* is sometimes changed into *a*; as, *Cybasan a wnaeth efe.*

*A* is never set before a Verb Substantive, but always *y*; as, *Y mae Duw yn y nef. Duw y sydd dda*

Yet Lewis Glyn Cothi said, *Emrys yn y maes a wyl.*

Instead of *y* the Antients used *yd*;

*Hir yd golfeir a goffaaf. D. B. for y coffeir.*  
*Na'r trihael haelach yd'guffad, D. B. for y caffad.*

But *y* is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

*Mae'r goron ym mrig eryr.*

*Mae'm mryd y corph mau 'nrawd cu.*

*Duw sy dda, dwys ei ddial.*

*Duw sydd a dewis iddau.*

If the Verb begin the Sentence, and its Nominative Case come after it; then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, *Gwanaeth y milwr gyf-*

**Iafan** : Or it hath the Particle **E** put before it ; as, **E wnaeth y milwr gyflafan.**

The Nominative Cases of Verbs, whether placed before or after their Verbs, reserve their radical Initials ; as, **Dafydd addwyedodd wrth Ioab** ; or, **Dwyedodd Dafydd wrth Ioab.** **Duw a wnaeth y byd** ; or, **Gwnaeth Duw y byd.** However, the Nominative Case of **Bu**, (was) doth sometimes assume the soft Form ; as, **Bu fraw yn y gwersyll.** 1 Sam. xiv. 15. And so do Nominative Cases, placed after the third Person Singular of Verbs ending in **ai** ; whatever Moods or Tenses the Verbs be of ; as, **Y gallai ddyn**, that a man could. **Pe dywedasai ddyn wrthyf**, if a Man had told me. **Onid arbedai Dduw**, if God would not spare. **Pettai**, or **Pe bai ddyn yn gallu**, if a Man could.

If the Nominative Cases of Verbs Passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs, immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials ; as, **Ofer Duw.** **Dysgir daioni i ddynion.** But if some other Word or Words come between the Passive Verb and its Nominative, then doth the radical Letter of the Nominative turn to its Soft ; as, **Dysgir i ddynion ddaioni.**

A Noun Collective singular may have a Verb plural as well as

a singular ; as, **Y bobl a symmud** } odd.  
 } asant.

So when two proper Names come before a Verb, the Verb may be indifferently singular or plural ; as,

**Pedr ac Ioan** { aeth  
 } i'r deml.  
 { aethant }

Accusative Cases coming after Verbs (whether immediately or at a Distance) whatever Person the Verb is of, do change their Radicals into their soft ;



as. Duw a wnaeth ddŷn. Parodd gywilydd i mi.  
Y milwyr a wnaethant ddifrod. Dengys Duw dru-  
garedd. Portha bugail da braidd yr Arglwydd.

But if the Accusative Case begin the Sentence,  
it retains its radical Letter; as, Cyflafan a wnaeth  
y milwr.

When two Accusative Cases, in Apposition,  
come after a Verb, the latter is connected to the  
former by the Participle Yn; as, cefais gomp yn  
wobr am fy mhoen.

The Infinitive Mood makes no change in the ra-  
dical Letter of the Word governed of it; so the  
Word governed immediately follow the Infinitive  
Mood; as, Na chynnyg wneuthur cam â neb.  
But if some other Word or Words come between  
the Infinitive Mood and the Word governed, then  
the radical Initial of the Word governed is turned  
to its Soft; as, na chynnyg wneuthur â neb gam.

Nouns come after Verbs of Filling, with the  
Preposition o; as, Llenwi ysgubor o ŷd. As also  
with ag and â; as, Llenwi llestr â gwin. Llenwi  
pwrs ag arian.

Verbs of Abounding have o; as, amlhau o dda.  
Lliosogodd o gyfoeth. Cyfoethogodd o rās

Of Agreeing have â; as Cyttuna â th elyn.—  
And Verbs that are of a contrary signification;—  
Ymladd â dau.

Of Accusing, have o; as, Pwy a'm argyhoedda  
i o bechod; Cyhuddo dŷn o ladrad.

Of Arraying, have a or am; as, Gwisg dy hŷn  
â phais. Gwisg bais am danat.

Of Asking and Intreating, have i or gan; as,  
Arch iddo: gofyn iddo; erchais ganddo; gofyn-  
nais ganddo.

Of Buying, have gan; as, Prynaïs farch gan  
Iwan.

Of Calling upon, have ar; as, Galw ar Ioan.—  
Llefain ar Hywel. Gweiddi ar Ithel. Cyfarth ar  
y lleuad.

Of Communicating, have â; as Cyfranna â'r  
tlawd.

Of Defending or Delivering, have rhag, or odd-  
iwrth; as, Cadw ni rhag niweid. Gwared ni oddi-  
wrth blâ.

Of Harkening to, have ar; as Gwrandawodd  
yr Arglwydd ar ei Weddi,

Of Loading, have â or ag; Llwytho ag aur, ag  
arian, â thrysor.

Of Meriting, have ar; Haeldu ar ddŷn.

Of Receiving, have gan; as, Cefais hyn gan  
Lywareh. Cymmer gan Ioan.

Of Withdrawing, have o or oddi; as, Aeth o'i  
wlad. Dds oddiyma. Cilia oddi-wrthyf.

Verbs signifying Practice or Use, have o; as,  
Ymarfer o fwynder i bawb. Arfer o synwyr.

Verbs signifying a Passion of the Mind, have  
wrth; as, Digiodd wrth y llange. Tosturia wrth  
y tlawd. Tragarhaa, creuloni, ffremmi, chwyddo,  
afrywiogi, sorri, wrth ei gydynmaith.

The Instrument wherewith a Thing is done, is  
induced with â, between it and the Verb; as, Taro  
â chleddyf, â ffon. Brathu â cholyn. Lladd â  
chyllell.

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with Er; as,  
Gwerthu er punt; Prynu er arian. And sometimes  
with am; as, Pryna is am chwenguin.

Verbs Passives have gan, with the casual Word  
of the Person acting, after them; as, Prynir march  
ganddo. Cyhuddir y gŵr o frâd gan ei wâs ei hŷn.

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used  
indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nomi-  
native case be emphatical. And the use of this  
construction is most frequent in the Verb-Substan-

## C H A P XXIX.

*Of the Construction of Articles.*

Never placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before w, when g is thrown from the Word, as being Feminine; as, Y and sometimes before Words beginning with a vowel; as, y iaith. Yr is never put entire but before Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular of the same Manner as the definite Article in English.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are changed; as, Y gŵr, y brenin: but if they be Feminines, their Initials are changed into their own; as, Y frenhines; y wraig.

When a Welsh Verb, Preposition, or other Participle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as in English; and if the be found in the English between them: then is 'r, of yr, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantive or Adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but changing them into their own, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with Ll or Rh); as, Cospir bradwr; Cospir andwr; Y tâd a'r fam; Na'r tâd na'r fam; Trwy'r dda a thrwy'r fam; O'r tâd ac o'r fam; I'r tâd ac o'r fam; Cospir tâd a chospir fam; Y grasol dâd a'r drugarog fam; Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dâd; I'f yw (or, ydyw'r) dyn.

tive ; as, Ai ti yw Brehin yr Iuddewon ? Mi yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.

Gwŷr a wna gwŷr yn wrol.

Gwŷr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.

Aed y traed hŷd atto'r ŵyl. G. Gl.

Mi a eirch yt y march hwn. I. T.

Dynion a wna dau wyneb.

Di a gyinnull yn dêg uniawn. G. Gl.

Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da

Am ei esgair a'r mysga.

When a Question is asked in the Present Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense of the same Verb ; as, A weli di hyn ; Gwelaf. Wyt ti yn clywed ? wyt, A geri di fi ? caraf.

if the Question be in the Preterperfect Tense, and the Emphasis be in the Verb, the Answer is made, if Affirmative, by do ; if Negative, by Na ddo. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative Answer : But, if Negative, by repeating the Verb, and putting Na before it ; as, A geraist dy hyn ? Cerais, or do ; or Negatively, Na ddo, or na cherais.

But if the Emphasis be in some other Words, the Question is made by Ai, and the Answer is made affirmatively by Ie, yes ; or negatively by Nage, no ; as, Ai hwn a geraist ? Ie, or Nage.

When a Question is asked in the Future Tense, the answer is made by the same Tense, or by the Future Gwnâf, I will do ; as, A geri di ? Caraf, or gwnâf.

Absolute Sentences are made by a Conjunction and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb ; as, A'r Brenin yn dyfod, the King coming, or whilst the King came. Or the Infinitive being understood ; as, A ni yno

## C H A P XXIX.

*Of the Construction of Articles.*

**Y** IS ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before w, when g is thrown away from the Word, as being Feminine; as, Y wraig: and sometimes before Words beginning with I; as, y iaith. Yr is never put entire but before such Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular, in the same Manner as the definite Article the, in English.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are not changed; as, Y gŵr, y brenin: but if they be Feminines, their Initials are changed into their Soft; as, Y frenhines; y wraig.

When a Welsh Verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel; and if the be found in the English between them: then is'r, of yr, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantive or Adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if Masculines, but changing them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with Ll or Rh); as, Cospir bradwr; Cospir anfadwr; Y tād a'r fam; Na'r tād na'r fam; Trwy'r tād a thrwy'r fam; O'r tād ac o'r fam; I'r tād ac i'r fam; Cospir tād a chospir fam; Y grasol dād a'r drugarog fam; Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dād; Myfi yw (or, ydyw'r) dyn.

Proper Names have not the article set before them, because they do of themselves individually or particularly distinguish the Things or Persons, of which one speaks; and they being thus particularly distinguished, need not any more particular distinction. And for this Reason the Word *Duw*, signifying the Supreme Being, has no Article before it; except where he is distinguished from the false Gods of the Heathen; as in Acts xvii. 24. *Y Duw a wnaeth y byd a phob peth sydd ynddo*, &c. So likewise the Names of Countries, Cities, Rivers, &c. have no Article before them.

Yet the ancients commonly set an Article before Proper Names; as, *Y Cynon*, *y Glwn*.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers things.

### C H A P XXX.

#### *The Construction of Adverbs.*

**A**n Adverb of Asking and of Affirming, makes the Word following it change its radical Initial into its Soft; as *A fuddyn drymmaech ei frŷd? Duw a ddiwedodd*.

*Na*, *ni*, *o na*, before Words beginning with *B*, *D*, *G*, *Ll*, *Rh*, make the Initials of those Words soft; as, *Na flysia*; *na ddywad*; *na ŷad*; *na wna*, *na lŷdd*; *na rodia*.

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, *Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth*. *Na fydd ymrysongar*.

Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw. D. G.

Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,

Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gâs. Ior. F.

Ni feiddiaf rhag anfoddau.

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets ;

Ni Metha. larwm Mathae. G. Gl.

Ni mynnen am ei einioes. D. Ed.

Pam ar fonedd a gwédd gwiw

Brawd iarll na bwrld eurlhw ?

They change the radical Initials of Verbs Beginning with C. P. T, into Aspirates; as, Na-  
châr ; ni phâr ; o na thawit.

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these Adverbs following ; viz. Agatfydd, ai, fe allai, allan, nid amgen, angyleh, ond antur, yr awrhon, cyn, o dilaunwain, diannau, diau, digon, dioer, o'r diwedd, yn ddiweddar, yn ddiwethaf, ebrwydd, eisioes, erllywod, etto, eusys, fal and fel, felly ; yn foren, y fory, fry, i fynu, gwedi, gwell, heddyw, yn hollawd, nid hwyraeb, llawer, mal, malpai, megis, mewn, mwy, myn, mynych, nad, na's, nid, nis, o ethryb, o herwydd, oddi-accw, oddi-draw, oddi fewn, oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odauchoed, oddisod, yn ôl, ond odid, onid, p'le, sef, tra, tradwy, yn dragywydd, — tranoceth, trennydd, i wared, weithian, y leni, ym, ymaith, ymron, yn ymyl, yna, ynaer, ysgatfydd.

The Adverbs following make the Words, which come after them, change their initial Consonants into their Soft ; viz. Accw, achfan, adolwg, adolwyn, aie, dacew, dobry, doe, draw, dyfry, dynma, dyna, e, fe, fo, gormodd, i, iddo, llyna, llyna, nag e, nycha, oddiar, rhy, syru, sutu, taran, efef, ychydig.

These Adverbs, Agos bellach, beunydd, echoe, yma, yno, when Verbs follow them, suffer them to retain their radical Initials ; but if Substantives follow them, they change their Initials to the soft Form.

Braidd and Prin. before a Verb, have y between them and the Verbs, in Affirmations, the Verb retaining its radical Initial ; as, Prin y dŷg. o'r pren degwm.

When na, negative comes after them, Soft ; as, Braidd na lithrais.

When compounded with Nouns, they make them change their Initials likewise into the soft Form ; as, Braidd gyfwrdd, braidd gŷf.

It is usual in Welsh to multiply Negatives ; Aiam nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht ?

All Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft ; as, Ha elyn ; tired wr. But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, o Duw, and the ike, o is set by itself, and Duw absolutely, q. d. o Duw.

## C H A P. XXXI.

### *The Construction of Conjunctions.*

THE Conjunctions, A, na or no, and oni, change the Initial of the Word following them into Aspirate ; as, Mam a thâd. A chig dy. Sainct i fwystfilod y ddaiar. Na phen na chynffon. Oni chât ; oni pheri. But Oni has sometimes the Radical ; as,

Oni myn un am enaid,

Ymroi i Syr Rŷs, marw sy raid. T. A.



As also the soft ; as, Cospir di onî weithi.

Mor and Cyn make no change of Ll and Rh ; as, Cyn llyfied, cyn rhatted. Mor llawen, mor rhydd.

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft ; as, Mor dég, cyn decced, mor gryff, cyn gryfed.

Words keep their radical Initials, when they come immediately after any of the Conjunctions following, viz, Ai, can's, canys, cyd, bo, chwaith, chwaithach, eithr, er, o ethryb, etto, hagen, o herwydd, er henny, mai, nes namyn, oblegid, ohleid, onid, onis, on'd, os, or, pe, pes, taw, yr. Ped, if, is used before Vowels, except before the Tenses of the Verb-Substantive Bod, which hath a soft Initial ; as, ped fyddwn, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.

Ped fuaswn, ped fuasit, ped fuasai, &c.

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus :

Sing. Pettwn, pettit, pettai.

Plur. Pettym, pettych, pettynt.

Sing. Pettaswn, asit, asai.

Plur. Pettasem, asech, asent.

The Conjunctions, Am, can, gan, neu, pan, change the radical Initial of the Word following it into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction Hefyd, it has a soft Initial ; as, Gwnaeth ddrwg, hefyd gyffafan. But if a Verb follow, it retains its radical Initial ; as, Dywedodd, hefyd tyngodd.

O, requires the radical Initial after it ; as, O ceri fi. Sometimes the Aspirate ; as, o chlyfdrhai i'm herbyn. Psal. can. xviii. 48.

## C H A P. XXXII.

*The Construction of Prepositions.*

**T**HE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. Amgylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, ger bron, gerllaw, — gors, goruwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio, o herwydd; hwnt i is, islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifeewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uwch, uwchlaw. And Yn before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and Words whose radical Initials are Ll and Rh.

Am, ar, at, can, gan, i, heb, o, oddiar, tan, tros, trwy, wrth, have soft Initials after them.

Words following A, tua, gyda, change their Radicals into Aspirates.

Hyd, may have either a radical or soft Initial.

When the Preposition Yn is joined to Nouns in the Signification of the Ablative Case, it hath the Liquid Form, and changeth its n into the Liquid of the Word following; as, Canol, yng-nghanol, and for Brevity's Sake, ynghanol. Pen, ym-mhen. Ty, yn-nhy. Bara, ym-mara. Duw, yn-Duw. Gŵr, yng-ngŵr, and yngwr.

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a Thing, or Distribution, it changes the Initials of the Words following to the soft Form; as, Efe a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffwr. Deut. xxviii. 44. Mi a thwneithi yn Dduw i Pharao. Exod. vii. 1. Hi a aeth yn wialen. Ib. iv. 4. Ar holl ddyfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn y afon, a drowyd yn waed. — Ib. vii. 20. Mi a thwnaf yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gyfoethog, &c. Llwy a lās, yn ŵr, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn lawr, yn ddwrg, yn dda.

Moreover, Prepositions are compounded one with another; as, o, adding the Syllable ddi, is

compounded with the following Prepositions; **Ar**, oddiar; amgylch, oddiangyleh; ger bron, oddiger bron; rhwng, oddi rhwng; am, oddiam; wrth, oddiwrth; gyda, oddi gyda; tan, oddi tan; tros, oddi tros; trwy, oddi trwy; gan, oddi gan. So i fynu, i wared.

They are also compounded in the same manner with Adverbs of Place; oddi-yma, oddi-yna, oddutcho, oddiso, oddifry, oddiobry, oddidraw, oddi-arnodd, odditanodd, &c.

### C H A P XXXIII.

#### *The Construction of Prepositions used in Composition.*

**A** Is compound with Words beginning with Aspirates; as, Athrist, achlust, achwm, achwyn.

These following change the radical Initials of the Words they are compounded with into soft; Add, as, addfryn, addfed. Am, as, amgylch, amdo. And compounded with Dy, as, Damgylchynu.

Ar, as Arbennig, ardderchawg, arwerthu, ar-dymmheru.

Ad, as, adfywio. Dad, as dadwyno. Lled, as, Lledfyw. Go, as, goddrwg, gobrudd. Gwrth, as, gwrthddywedyd. Hy, as, hybarch, hyfryd. Dar, as, darfod, darostwng. Rhy, as, rhybuecho, rhybued. Di, as, dibechod, diler. Dy, as, dygymmod, dygyrch. And di for dy, as, dilyn. Dir, as, dirdynnu, dirwestu.

So Dys, and dis, dos, which come from tit, save only that the soft Consorants after s seem to sound stronger; Dosbarthu, dosparthu, dosbleidio.

Ym is also with a soft; as, Ymwreli, ymbleidio.

Gor, before the Initials b, d, doth change them into the soft form; as, Gorfod, gorllwg, gorllo-wir, gorddyfn. Before m, it sometimes retains the

radical Initial ; as, Gormodd, gormail : and sometimes changes it into the Soft ; as, Gorfoledd.

It changeth the Initials, P, C, T, into Aspirates ; as, Gorthrechu, gorthrymmu, gorphwys, gorphen, gorchymyn, gorcheifn, gorchedd, gorthir, gorthorch, gorthew, gorthaw :

- Nid gorthaw a wnaeth garwyf. C.

- Before other Initials it retains the Radical ; as, Gorllyfnu.

An, before Ll and R, is sometimes used with the Radical ; as, Anllywodraeth, anrhydedd.

Sometimes with the soft Initial, and n being turned into f ; as, Afluniaidd, aflafar, afrywiog, afreolus.

An, and Cyn, before the radical letters C, P, T, B, D, are used in the Liquid Form, the n being changed into the Liquid of the Word following, as in the Preposition Yn ; as, Cywir, ang-nghywir ; Cân, cyng-nghanedd. And more concisely, Angbywir, cynganedd. Perffaith, am-mherffaith ; porth, cym-mhorth. Teilwng, an-nheilwng ; twrf, cynnhyrfu. Brwd, am-mrwd. Duwiol, an-nuwiol.

Before G and M it is used with the Soft ; Gŵr, anwr. Marwol, anfarwol. Cyd, is used with a soft Initial ; as, Cyd-ladd, cyd-ddwyn, cyd-fasnach.

Sometimes before Ll, Rh, and Vowels, d is changed into f ; as, Cyfladd, cyfled, cyfrodedd, cyfelin. Cyd, in others, has the same Construction as An and Cyn. Cynt, before Vowels and H remains unchanged ; as, Cynt-haid. In others it is unconstant, and learned by Use ; as, Cym-mru, cym-mhlith ; cynrabad, cyndyn ; cyssefin ; cyntefin. Tra, before C, P, T, has an aspirate Initial ; as, Tra-chadarn, tra-pharod, tra-thenau. Before others the Radical ; as, Tra-blin, tra-dyfah, tra-glew, tra-mawr.

FINIS.

## ERRATA.

- Page 1, Line 18, *dele* and.
- 6 —9, do. in.
- 8 —35, for Opposition read Apposition.
- 19 —2, instead of cclain read celain.
- 26 —13, instead of da'i read da'u.
- 31 —3, instead of contruction read construction.
- 40 —25, instead of carom read caront.
- 27, instead of consonant read consonant.
- 54 —9, instead of diddiw read diddim.
- 58 —3, instead of dueur read deuer.
- 65 —3, instead of digais read dygais and dygaist.
- 74 —23, instead of trygasoch read trigasoch.
- 77 —17, instead of oddair read oddiar.
- 78 —1, instead of am read om.
- 81 —30, instead of posscsed read possessed.
- 93 —37, instead of contruction read construction.



AR FYR Y CYHOEDDIE

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